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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,454—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st " 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Meccozi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1898.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahreic, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 1,971 tons, on or about 8th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

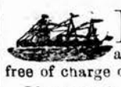
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Deo. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

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F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	25th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1898.

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BOMBAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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WE would draw Special attention to our own Brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age. Holding as we do large Stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up that character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per	doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per	bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per	pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per	doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,		42 8	47 8
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CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,		24 0	27 0
* HENNESSEY'S One Star	,,			
** Do. Two Stars	,,			
*** Do. Three Stars	,,			Current Rates.
MOUNIE'S VINE LEAF	,,			
EXSHAW'S No. 1	,,			
Do. No. 2	,,			

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

IN EVERY CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Is the best and most reliable remedy, restoring all nervous waste and acting immediately

AS A HARMLESS STIMULANT AND POWERFUL TONIC.

Invaluable for Busy Men, Hard Workers, Convalescents and others.

This remedy has no equal, and will often Prevent a Breakdown in Health and afford thorough restoration.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NUTRITION.
HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.
KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
(By LIEBIG'S PROCESS)

Is the most nourishing Meat preparation, yet of such delicate character that it is freely taken and retained by patients who reject food of every other kind.

FOR INVALIDS, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ALL OF WEAK HEALTH.

Re. 1-12 per Jar (not in Tins).

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POSSESSING UNIQUE HEALING AND SOOTHING PROPERTIES
KEMP'S
SAVOURY EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL

Contains all the nourishing components of the Oil without its objectionable taste, being, on the contrary of really agreeable flavour. It is taken freely by Children, and is easy of digestion even to those who cannot assimilate the Plain Oil.

Manufactured by the Company from the finest Norwegian Oil, imported direct from the Fisheries.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY, and from LONAULI to BOMBAY every MONDAY, to the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only :—

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala :—

DOWN TRAIN. (On SATURDAYS).		UP TRAIN. (On MONDAYS).	
Bombay	Dep 15 25	Lonauli	Dep 7 15
Neral	Arri 16 39	Khandala	Arri 7 24
Do	Dep 16 44	Do	Dep 7 27
Khandala	Arri 18 16	Neral	Arri 8 52
Do	Dep 18 19	Do	Dep 8 55
Lonauli	Arri 18 31	Bombay	Arri 10 10

The following will be the return fares :—

	1st Class.	3rd Class.
Between Bombay and Neral	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 1-2-0
do do Khandala	,, 8-0-0	,, 1-10-0
do do Lonauli		

These Special Tickets will not be available by any Train other than the Special on the outward journey, but are available by any Train up to and including the Monday following the date of issue.

First Class Passengers holding Ordinary Tickets may travel by these Special Trains if there is room, preference will, however, be given to the holders of Tickets for the Special Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The notice to the public regarding Lonauli Special Trains, dated the 25th October, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 2nd of November, 1898.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 31st October, 1898, when the new course begins.

Instruction is given in Mechanical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving and in the Complementary Science Subjects.

A special course of practical lectures on Locomotive Engineering has been arranged.

The Institute Programme giving full particulars (price 4 annas) can be obtained on application to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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Wholesale Agent in India for
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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0 15
Do. No. II	,,	0 14
Do. No. III	,,	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0 12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

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REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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LIFE BUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.

ITS daily use in every Household will be found a useful preventive of serious Sickness and to conduce in every way to Health, Long Life, and Happiness. Guaranteed Perfectly Pure.

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SPECIALITIES.

				Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo		25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo		25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1898.
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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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Measuring Tapes.
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T Squares.
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Straight Edges.
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Level Books.
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Mapping Pens.
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Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Dry Water Colours.
Moist Water Colours in Pans.
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Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Pallettes, Slabs, &c.
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THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 125 per Share (free of Income Tax), is declared for the year ending 31st August, 1898, payable to the registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1898, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુા૦,
i.e. MULJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Pantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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WIDOW LADY Offers Comfortable home with best Educational advantages to several Anglo-Indian Children. Terms moderate. Highest references. Apply 23, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, or "Lansdown," care of Printer.

FOR SALE.—Smart ENGLISH CART, by Windover for Horse. Price Rs. 650 or offer. Apply to "L," care of this paper.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, 1 lb. for 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS TREE HOLDERS, please note besides our usual discount we will give free of charge Xmas Tree decorations in this year—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 400 sqr.-yards of LAND at DADUR, just near any of the Railway Stations. Apply stating price per sqr.-yard, to "A.B." care of this Paper.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C," care of this Office.

WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Palitana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

WANTED AN INVOICE CLERK of good experience for an Engineering Establishment, one having filled a previous berth of this kind will be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials to No. "22," care of this Paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man.—Address "W." care of this office.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with 2 Music Rolls, Rs. 50. Extra Music Rolls, Rs. 3 each. These are sweet-toned organs—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PHAETON to go to Mahableshwar from Wathar. Most Cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, Wai.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1693, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazgon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Found it very clean and very comfortable. Food excellent and nicely served. Xmas dinner especially was particularly good—Manager doing all in his power to render their stay most thoroughly enjoyable.—Geo. PO—ND Major."

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers on Railway Terminus.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiecpiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TWO BOATS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba—
1 boat 30 feet long.
1 do 28 do
The above boats can be fitted up as pleasure boats.
The above are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst, at 2 p.m., in Doongri Street, close to Carnac Bridge, the effects of the late Dhanji Govindji, consisting of empty jars, and jars, cask and tins of oil, brass pots, copper oil measures gunny bags, bags of chillies, garlic turmeric, cloves, coriander, jeera, ajwa, gum, sugar, etc, China preserve, one iron beam scale with weights, shop platform, wooden boxes, etc.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHUNAM KILN ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Wincelaus Pereira, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, on or towards the north by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, and on or towards the south by the property of the said David Sassoon, and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land, Revenue, under No. 350, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 16, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Industrial Home for Women.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CROWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs Rogers and Co. the following fancy goods, consisting of mirror glass, pier tables, teapoys and chairs, musical box playing Hindoostani tunes, centre prices, glass table ornaments, Italian figures, musical toys, leather and plush goods, plated-ware, etc.
The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, opposite the Railway Station, next to the Railway Police Offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, plateglass, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, square piano by Rose, folding harmonium, etc., the property of C. J. KING, Esq.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 mahogany square piano, by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized cottage piano, by Rose, in excellent order.
1 khaki tent with poles and iron pegs.
Household furniture, such as chairs, tables, teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, harmonium, double door iron safe, chest of drawers, and baba iron cot.

AT 2 P. M.

1 landau, newly overhauled, and in good condition.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
2 terriers, good ratters and catters.
2 pneumatic-tyred safety bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Marwari Navla Pudma,
1 soojni and 2 big round pearls, about 61 chavs.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building, where the kit is removed for sale the valuable French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert and others, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, real Persian and Brussels carpets, China table ornaments, pictures, etc. the property of W. MERRETT, Esq., officiating Post Master General.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, by order of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powvalla, the undermentioned properties in two separate lots, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by two several indentures of mortgage, both dated the 3rd day of February, 1898.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, together with stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 33 and 31, new Nos. 16356 and 16369, old Survey No, 5-62, and new survey Nos. 1 and 2-7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment uner D ward No. 3290 (2,) and street No. 35 A, and bounded as follows, that to say, on or towards the east, by a private Road, on or towards the west, by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the north, by the vacant land of the said mortgagor, and on or towards the south, by the property described in Lot No. 2 and belonging to the said mortgagor, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, together with stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 30 and 31, new Nos. 16,356 and 16,339, old Survey No. 5 29 and new survey Nos. 183, 7,214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under D Ward No. 3290 (i) and street Nos. 2535, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by Mount Pleasant Road, on or towards the west by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the north partly by the said Mount Pleasant Road, and partly by the said Nepean Sea Road, and on or towards the south by the property described in Lot No, 1, and belonging to the said mortgagor, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Khareshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his Office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Tallackchand Javerchand—
1 Parcel marked T. J. No. 30, containing 7 bundles button pearls, weighing 1340 carats.
1 Parcel marked T. J. No. 42, containing 1 bundle 96 drilled pearls weighing 184 1-4 carats. 1 bundle 193 drilled pearls weighing 181 1-4 carats.
1 Parcel marked T. J. No. 55, containing string pearls 3 bundles 41 strings, 1722 pearls, weighing 654 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs, MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist and other articles:—
12 cases white cotton mull stripe dorias.
3 bales grey drills.
5 bales grey shirtings.
A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, scarves, dhoties, etc,
On account of the underwriters—
10 cases damaged matches.
On account and at the risk of Akberally Abdoolhoosein—
E 2339—6 cases confectionery.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs, MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. and on account and at the risk of Chhotalal Kalidas, the following bales of yarn of the Alliance Mill:—

28 bales	No. 10s	yarn	Flower tie, Begum Ticket, each 400 lbs.	
9 do.	10 1-2s	do.	do.	
9 do.	10 1-2s	do.	Gilt Lion Ticket	do,
13 do.	21s	do.	Begum Ticket	do.
34 do.	21s	do.	Peacock Ticket	do,
5 do.	22s	do.	Peacock Ticket	do.
30 do.	22s	Magenta tie	do,	do,
17 do.	24s	Flower tie	do.	do,

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th November 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of June, 1883, and made between Allibhai Moolah Hasanally of the one part and Morarjee Mohanjee, Muddonjee Mohanjee and Dharamsey Shankerjee of the other part, and under the instructions of the said Messrs. Morarjee Mohanjee, Muddonjee Mohanjee, and Dharamsey Shankerjee, the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Nagdevi Road, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1898, at 4 p.m. (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said indenture of mortgage:—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground of which Crushnajee Bhawoo Wassoodey is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and formerly described as measuring from east to west seven feet and in breadth from north to south twenty feet and now admeasuring one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the Nagdevi Road afore said, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thakurdas Sitaram, and on or towards the south by a street called Nagdevi oss Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 230, 254 and 60-62, and Ward No. 258, Ward B, Nagdevi Street, and which said premises formerly were in the occupation of Babui Pandu Churi and are now occupied by the Mandvi Post Office and other tenants.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, or at Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room sa quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also some surplus furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, cupboards, show cases, almyras, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted open quarters brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, in very good order.
1 bay waler gilding 7 years, 16 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut Arab quiet in harness.
1 bicycle fitted with Dunlop pneumatic tyres, nearly new

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Edgington House, Mazagon, (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, 4, 6 and 8-light hanging chandeliers, large English Brussels and Persian carpets, life oil paintings of the Prince and Princess of Wales by Jansen, 3 studies by renowned artists, very large collections of books consisting of large volumes of History of England by Hume, Macaulay's Magazines, Household Words, volumes of the *Spectator* by addition of Herberts Narratives, Standard mans of America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Moore's Works, Onseley's Travels in the East, My Diary in India, Macpherson Portrait Gallery, bound volumes of "Illustrated London News" from 1853, Art Journals from 1842, bound "Punch" from 1853, Travels in Great Britain by Dossabhoy Framjee in Guzerati, Johnson's English Dictionary in 2 volumes.
1 English-built state coach by Silk and Sons.
1 do. do, mail phaeton by Kesterton.
1 do. do. do. by Laurie and Marner.
1 do. do, buggy, by Silk and Sons,
1 handsome open carriage by Peters.
1 English-built double-seated brougham by Silk and Sons.
1 do. do. single do. by Collins.
Books and carriages will be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, books at 1 p.m, and carriages at 3 p.m.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. E. Wimbridge, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, the very valuable English, teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge, one sweet-toned ebony wood square piano, one half-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, etc., complete, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, beautiful paintings and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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Soundy & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	140
Treacher & Co.	5, 00	000	1,000	dvd R223	70
Thacker & Co.	4 00	100		8	1,017 1-2
Telephone Co.	7 000	500		0	140
	6 000	100			264
		251		dvdRs15	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water 2-30m., 2-2a. Low water, 8-19m., 7-55a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 21st ultimo, due to arrrive at day-light.

Arrival of the new Commander-In-Chief in India, Apollo Bunder, morning.

Departure of the new Commander-in-Chief in India from Victoria Terminus, 11-15 a. m. (B. T.)

Alfresco Dance and Fireworks, G. I. P. R. Parel Gymkhana.

Departure of Transport Dunera.

THE MUNICIPAL VACANCY.—Mr. Surrufally Mamoojee Rangoonwalla is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the vacancy in the Byculla ward, caused by the death of Mr. Jaya.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Readymoney Building on Saturday, at 5 p.m., to discuss the present position of Professor Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic Inoculation.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalaam, Ibo, Chindi Mozambique, Beira Delagoa, Bay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. "Chanda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., on Monday the 7 instant.

THEFT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Framji Ardeshir, a Parsee, has made a report to the police, that some time between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. yesterday, a box belonging to the complainant, and kept by him in the theatre, was opened, and gold and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 537 were stolen. The box was opened apparently by means of a duplicate key.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shivama, a Hindoo orphan girl, aged seven years, residing with her uncle at 7th Lane, Camatipoora. On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock deceased took up a burning kerosine oil lamp, and was searching for a pice, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt over her abdomen, thighs and legs. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Doctor Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Saleh Mahomed Ebrahimji, a Mahomedan lad, aged five years, residing with his parents on the second storey of a house in that locality. On Wednesday evening about half-past 5 o'clock deceased was standing on a cot near a window in the front room and was looking into the street, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell out on to the road below, fracturing his head. When picked up he was unconscious and bleeding from the nose, and died within a few minutes after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN.—The case in which Lakha Visram and eleven others are charged with counterfeiting the Queen's coin, was again called on for hearing before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Inspector Framji Bhiccaji, prosecuted, while the accused were defended by Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, Mr. Roberts, solicitor, and Messrs. Velinkar and Sealy, pleaders. The commissions issued by the magistrate for the evidence for the defence at Delhi, Agra, Meerut, Sharanpore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Calcutta and Muttra having been returned duly executed, Mr. Sealy read out the evidence to the court, after which further inquiry was adjourned to the 10th instant.

ASSAULT BY A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Vithoo Bhanu, Police Naik No. 1457 C., was charged with assaulting Baloo Tatia, a peon in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat. Mr. Goudinho, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the night of the 14th ultimo, several mendicants were sleeping near the Churney Road Gardens, when the accused arrested the complainant on a charge of assaulting a blind mendicant. The complainant resisted the naik, who thereupon caught him by the neck and slapped him. The complainant was subsequently charged before Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour, and fined Rs. 3. This was a cross-charge preferred by the complainant against the accused. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 50, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A GUNNER CHARGED WITH THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Montague charged Gunner F. G. Harvey, of the 18th Company, Western Division, of the Royal Artillery, with theft of a silver chain of the value of Rs. 5 belonging to Mir Nasiruddin Sheikh Baheb Panday, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company. The case against the accused was, that yesterday morning while the complainant was going to the Victoria Terminus Station, the accused shouted to him, and inquired what the time was by his watch. The complainant took out his watch, when the accused snatched at the chain with the result that it was broken at both ends. The accused then hurried off in the direction of the Crawford Market, followed by the complainant, Inspector Montague, whoh appene 1 to be out at the time, arrested the accused. The accused stated in his defence that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what happened. The officer of the company, to which the accused belonged, reported to the magistrate, that the accused did not bear a good character. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted one Bhagoo Vithoo, a Hindu millhand, residing at Jacob's Circle, on a charge of causing hurt to Rakhmi, a Hindu woman, by means of a penknife. The complainant and her husband lived in the same chawl in which the accused with his family resided. About 7-45 o'clock on the evening of the 28th ultimo the complainant's husband and the accused were returning home from their work, when a dispute arose between them and abusive words were exchanged. Nothing further happened until the evening of the 31st idem, when accused seeing complainant seated outside her room, abused her without any provocation. The woman got up from her seat and caught hold of the man's pyran, demanding an explanation of his conduct. The accused then caught hold of her and in the struggle which took place between them, he took out a penknife from his pocket and struck her on her forehead inflicting two or three cuts. She raised an alarm, when the police appeared and arrested the accused and removed the woman to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were dressed. The accused in his defence said that it was a trumped up charge, brought against him at the instigation of the complainant's husband. He further said that the injuries on the woman's head were self-inflicted, and to prove this allegation, he called his sister-in-law; but as there were no other witnesses to substantiate her evidence, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In "X. Rays" letter in your yesterday's issue there are two or three mis-statements which I desire to correct. (1) I was not present at the meeting referred to at the Udgaum bridge when Col. Wray, Dr. Wilson, the Chief of Sangli and others were present. (2) The Miraj Junior Karbhari did visit Haripur. He went there with me on September 28th on the occasion of my first visit there. My visit was made at the request of the Political Agent, and I have since continued to visit Haripur weekly. (3) Some weeks ago I saw the official plague returns for Sangli in the State Dispensary there. The registered number of attacks was then between nine hundred and one thousand.—Yours, &c.

Miraj, Nov. 2nd. W. J. WANLESS.

The *Jahrbucher* has lately given some interesting particulars concerning the new German field gun and the howitzer batteries recently introduced into the Service. The powder for the field gun, which is necessarily of slower burning character than the older powder because the bore of the gun is less, is of tubular make and externally resembles cordite or filite. The charge is 0·58 kilogrammes, as compared with 0·64 kilogrammes, while the highest point of the trajectory for a range of 2,000 metres is 36 metres as compared with 48 metres in the case of the older gun. The howitzer battery is of heavy character, cannot be moved rapidly, and as the *Jahrbucher* says, can only be employed in special cases, as in the attack and defence of fortified positions. The battery is of six guns, with ten ammunition waggons, a store waggon, an observation waggon (*Beobachtungswagen*)—fitted, we believe, with an extending ladder to give a higher outlook point—six waggons for the transport of platforms, a forage waggon, a food-supply waggon, a forge, and a baggage waggon; in all twenty-two various vehicles accompanying the howitzer pieces. That the operation of such batteries must be greatly limited will easily be seen. The howitzer fired without platform cannot be used long, and the fixing of the firing platforms is a matter of time. On the march the gunners have their places on the various waggons.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	19
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	1	1	23
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	27
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	1	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	2
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	2	6
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Ripon Road		1	7
	Beni Israel		1	
	Total	8	8	91
	Total plague deaths to date	31,843	28,030	
	Same date last year	3	3	99

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

A meeting of the Lad Mandal will be held to-night at 8-30 p.m., at Zaverbagh on the Kalbadavie Road, when Dr. Nagindas Maneklal will deliver a lecture on the benefits of Dr. Haffkine's plague preventive serum.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN MADRAS.

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

THE Madras Plague Commissioner reports that there were three cases of plague, one death, and one suspicious case, at Guntakul yesterday. At Hindupur, there was one case and one death. At Jollarpett there were two cases and one death, and at Hosur one case and one death. At Chandragiri Taluq, North Arcot District, one case is reported, and another at Pallikonda, in the same District.

WOKING THE PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

A native woman named Annamall and her five children, were charged by Sanitary Inspector Baboo Row before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with failing to appear for examination before the Plague Inspector at Mylapore. His Worship in disposing of the case said "This case ought never to have been prosecuted; the passport gives no precise information as to the specific place or the special officer before whom the accused should present themselves and I understand the first accused made enquiries as to these particulars without avail. They all hold inoculation certificates also, and lastly five out of six of the accused are children, and four of them infants. I should imagine, below 7 years of age; one a child in arms. It is in my opinion an abuse of the powers vested in those in authority for the purpose of plague inspection, to institute proceedings of this character, which are of a criminal nature; besides it serves no useful purpose and only causes misunderstanding of the plague rules which should be carefully worked in order to prevent giving offence to the public. The accused are discharged. As it appears to me, this accusation is a frivolous and vexatious one, I think I should award compensation under Section 25 of the C. P. C. I. have therefore called upon the Sanitary Inspector, who appears for the prosecution in this case, to take any objection he can to my dealing with the case in this manner. He says he leaves the matter in hands of the Court. I think the prosecution was brought to see if children could be prosecuted. I regret so speculative an action should have been brought. As I consider, the prosecution vexatious and frivolous. I direct the Municipality to pay the first accused Rs. 3 as compensation for the annoyance and trouble she has been put to."

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION AGAINST A PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Mr. Sorabji Burjorji, with causing obstruction in a public highway by taking a bundle in a tram-car and with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Kama and Hormusji, solicitors, defended the accused.

Mr. Nicholson at the outset said that the accused had laid a counter-charge against the police, but as that was a private prosecution he would apply that the cases might be tried separately.

Mr. Davur submitted that the cases should be heard together in order to save time, as otherwise they would have to go into the same evidence over again in the other case.

The Magistrate decided to hear the charges separately.

Mr. Nicholson then opened the case for the prosecution. He said that on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo the accused got into a tram-car near the Arthur Crawford Market in order to proceed to Grant Road. He took with him a very large bundle of cloth weighing about 60 lbs. As it was a very heavy one, the conductor of the car objected to his carrying it and told him to get down. On the accused refusing to do so a dispute arose, the conductor insisting upon not allowing the accused to carry the bundle. A police sepoy was then called. He tried to induce the accused to leave the car but without effect. The conductor then went to the police station and laid a complaint against the accused before Inspector Sloane for causing obstruction to several tram-cars. Mr. Sloane went on the scene and found that several thousand people had collected, and several tram-cars had been detained. The crowd was a rowdy one and it was feared that a disturbance might take place. Mr. Sloane went up to the accused and persuaded him to get down. He at the same same time explained to him that by his persisting in his conduct a breach of the public peace would ensue. He also told the accused to quit, or else he would have to be taken down, and arrested. When the accused found that he was going to be forcibly removed from the car, instead of doing as he ought to have done, and as every peaceable citizen would have done, he caught hold of an upright so that he could not be pulled down. Mr. Sloane did not succeed in taking him out of the car, as the accused had fixed his hand in the handle of the car very firmly. Constable Sullivan and other police sepoys then came on the scene, but as they used gentle force only they could not overcome the accused. In the meantime some Parsees came up and induced him to step out of the car. Mr. Nicholson submitted that if the accused thought that he was within his rights to carry the bundle, the best course for him to take was to get out of the car as a peace-loving citizen and sue the Tramway Company for damages in a civil court. But he was not justified in defying the police, who had gone there in the interests of the public peace and order.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution, and the further hearing was adjourned.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE I

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Examination and Certificate	10
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

THERE were 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted at yesterday's usual weekly allotments in London, of which Rs. 8,60,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 26,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,60,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 6 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. It was announced that 40 lakhs of Bills will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent yesterday, to 109 1-16. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4; but Paris Exchange on London was 2 centimes lower, at 25-32 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2 and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent, to £ 61 5-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 28 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was 1-8 cent lower, at 61 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4 86 1-4 dollars. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37 1-4s. per 416lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, market steady in tone.

In spot prices of East Indians there was a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market of 1-16d. all round; Spot Mid.-Americans and American Arrivals were unchanged. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 20,000 bales. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York, Futures were 3 points lower for February, and 4 points for May, at 5·18 and 5 30 cents per lb., respectively; Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 5 5-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 89,000 bales.

There has been a dull feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the only purchases reported are 200 bales Bengal, at Rs. 128 per candy, on account of shippers, and 112 Khanwada, at the same price, on account of the Mills.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, and prices maintain their current level.

The weather in the cotton-growing districts, according to the telegraphic advices to hand this morning, continues seasonable; but at Sholapur the want of rain for the rabi crops is still felt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	615	bales.
Wheat	15,995	cwts.
Linseed	11,333	"
Rapeseed	2,845	"
Gingellyseed	6,031	"
Poppyseed	1,586	"
Castorseed	6,173	"
Rice	5,634	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE.—For Bank Telegraphic 1s. 3 31-32d. was quoted at opening, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3 16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, and a small amount of Demand was taken at 1s. 4. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per e
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs	171 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 93 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 1-4 for Account, and advanced therefrom to 93 9-16 and 93 7-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing at the latter level; 84 was quoted for Threes.

SHARES are dull. Leopold Mill are Rs. 10 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 29th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 21,68,656 5 11 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 15,47,185 15 6 }	37,15,852	5	5
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	235,48,632	13	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,244	12	8
Sundries	6,85,900	3	3
Total	369,57,639	2	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	35,84,338	14	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	36,67,193	1	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	49,80,654	1	1
Bills discounted and purchased	74,55,830	14	7
Balances with other Banks	7,67,372	11	6
Bullion	7,81 13	4	
Dead stock	8,22,880	8	6
Stamps	12,115	11	7
Sundries	81,689	14	8
	223,45,901	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	146,11,726	2	1
Total	369,57,639	2	5

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 18th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,06,77,430	0	2	1,99,18,228	13	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,03,39,251	1	11	4,75,53,297	7	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,84,191	11	4	15,04,327	4	1
Sundries	26,34,510	12	8	25,06,651	0	5
	Rs. 10,21,55,383	10	1	10,04,32,514	9	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	52,43,538	0	0	52,10,573	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,05,189	0	0	70,04,691	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,62,94,701	5	5	1,61,47,457	4	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,81,221	10	1	2,18,81,941	8	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,11,28,377	5	5	2,0,5,85,140	2	3
Balances with other Banks	5,07,011	13	10	5,11,014	6	5
Bullion	1,496	4	0	1,494	4	0
Dead Stock	13,11,441	10	9	13,11,435	14	9
Stamps	9 443	15	6	9 373	6	6
Sundries	15 33 974	8	5	15,35,851	5	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	97,31,870	2	6	89,93 947	8	7
Do. at Branches	1,78 20,197	14	2	1,77,39 588	11	1
	Rs. 10,21,55,383	10	1	10,04,32,514	9	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,59,221	Dec.
Do. at Branches	.....	
Other Deposits	24,55,954	Dec.
Post Bills	12,20,136	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,460	Dec.
Loans	1,51,344	Do
Accounts of Credit	1,79,237	Do
Mercantile Bills	8,43,187	Do
Cash at Head Office	7,40,923	Do
Cash at Branches	80,611	Do

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99 :—

	In the month of Aug 1898. Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	5817562	5293122	11110684
Exports	2143924	5267673	7410697
Net Imports	3675538	25449	3700987
To the end of the month of Aug 1898, Progressive.			
Imports	3137509	5102512	8240047
Exports	945129	2921809	3866708
Net Imports	2192380	2180703	4373339

Silver Received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99 :—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Aug 1898	3,338	34,65,738*	34,69,036
To the end of the month of Aug 1898, (Progressive)	16,39,923	3,37,04,824	3,53,44,747
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Aug 1898	.....	43,49,424	46,49,424
To the end of the month of Aug 1898 (Progressive)	8,38,834	3,63,22,809	3,71,61,643

* Of which Rs. 34,14,335 represent bullion received for the coinage of British dollars.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings [estimated.] Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Rail way	17	12	...	29
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,783	3,422	11	7,216
Total for 15 weeks	5,083	2,622	11	7,716
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	197	301	10	508
Per mile of Ry do.	11	17	1	29
Total to corresponding date do.	4,623	2,589	67	7,279

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8
Increase to date ..... " 437

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

PALMER—MURRAY.—October 29, at Christ Church, Kussauli, Captain H Palmer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to Adelaide Mary, daughter of the late Major-General R Murray, C S I, R A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

IT appears that the *Daily Graphic* was premature in stating that Major Marchand was instructed to withdraw from Fashoda. Indeed it was stated that not only was Fashoda to be evacuated, but the forts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal province were to be abandoned and the French to retire behind the Ubanghi, the question of right to be decided by future negotiations. If those were the instructions entrusted to Captain Baratier for his Chief, it is highly improbable that they should find their way into the columns of a London illustrated paper, and be withheld from the French press and the omniscient M. de Blowitz. The surprise of the French press at the preparations for war in England, when the intention to withdraw from Fashoda has been indicated, and the resentment of the *Temps* at the supposed intention of Great Britain to insist on the humiliation of France on the Fashoda question show that no *modus vivendi* has been arrived at. War preparations continue in England, which would be objectless if orders have been given for the withdrawal of the French posts at Fashoda and in the adjacent province. The hints of the organ of the French War Office that as a return for the threatened humiliation, the international policy of the Republic will be recast and directed against England, would have been better left unsaid. Forewarned is forearmed, and preparations for war across the Channel are not likely to slacken when a paper speaking with semi-official inspiration announces that French policy will henceforth be distinctly hostile. That such would be the case no one who understands the fundamental principles of international politics could reasonably doubt. No first-class Power could accept an order to evacuate without discussing the position which had been occupied under a claim of right, without resolving to return the compliment at the first convenient opportunity. Lord Salisbury must have taken account of that contingency, when, disregarding Lord Palmerton's dictum, he began with an ultimatum, and then while the question was still pending, issued a blue book to make the summons addressed to France known to the whole world. There is a lack of dignity in the threat to do something in return at some future time; but it is an admission that for the present France is not going to take up the glove, and will take time to consider what form her antagonism may take in the dim future. When Russia was somewhat similarly circumstanced, Prince Gortschakoff found in the resources of the French language means of relieving his feelings without resorting to a threat. *La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recueille*: Russia is not sulking; she meditates. That sufficiently lucid sentence gained a good deal by leaving much to the imagination.

THE Mussalman community in Bombay seems to suffer terribly from consumption. This disease, technically known as phthisis or tubercle, is answerable for a very large proportion of the deaths of the whole population, but among the Jains and Mohammedans the loss of life from this disease is excessive. The Mussalman population is estimated at about 1,55,000, and in the year 1896 the total number of deaths among them was 8,222. Out of this number more than 1-5. or to be exact 1809, were due to phthisis. This is officially described as at the rate of 11·6 per thousand of the Mussalman population. Now if we take the whole population of Bombay, numbering about 8,20,000, we shall find that the death-rate from phthisis was only 5·8 per thousand. This is much higher than it should be, but it is small compared with that occurring amongst the Mohammedans. It is in fact exactly double amongst the Mohammedans what it is among the general population. A further study of the returns shows another startling fact. While consumption is prevalent among the men it is twice as prevalent among the women. This excess among females shows itself in every community, but among the Jains, Brahmins, Bhatias. and Mussalmen, the difference is extraordinary. The females among the Jain population die from phthisis four times in proportion to the males—their death rate from phthisis being the excessively high rate of 28.43 per thousand—which is more than three times the rate of mortality from phthisis of the rest of the females in Bombay the same proportionate difference exists amongst the Brahmins viz., that in proportion to their numbers the women suffer from phthisis three times as much as the men. Amongst the larger Mussulman population twice as many women die from consumption as men—that is after making due allowance for the excess of the male population. If we estimated that the death-rate from consumption amongst the women of these three communities were not greater than amongst the men, and we have already shown how great the mortality is even amongst the men (8·20 per thousand for the Mohammedans), we should find that 778 female lives were lost from these three communities in one year and from this one disease alone which ought to have been saved. If instead of making a comparison with their own men we placed the female Mussalman mortality against that of all other females in Bombay the difference would be still more marked, and we might justly say that over 1,000 lives were lost unnecessarily. We have purposely abstained so far from referring to the large Hindu population, because amongst them generally the deathrate from phthisis is nothing like so high. Amongst the men it is at the rate of 3·31 per thousand, and amongst the women 6·91 per thousand. These figures show how much more the women suffer than the men.

The women lost 578 of their number in excess, which should have been preventible. Notwithstanding their much larger population than the Mohammedans their loss is very little greater, because the death-rate from phthisis among them is so much lower. We have seen therefore that the mortality returns from phthisis shows an enormous loss of female life, that the female mortality from this disease is more than double that of the male, and that the great excess falls chiefly on the Mussalman population. We must cite a few more facts before we can point out the lesson. As far as the city of Bombay is concerned we find that the wards or sections, having the highest rate of mortality from phthisis, are those which are the most over-crowded and ill-ventilated viz. 2nd Nagpada, Umarkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kamathipura, In these districts the rate of mortality from consumption was over 10 per thousand as compared with the 5·8 per thousand of the whole general population. The disease chiefly occurs in over-crowded insanitary areas, especially in shut-in streets, back-to-back houses, and small one-and-two-roomed-tenements, where all kinds of filth abound. Consumption is essentially a foul air disease, that is to say it will not spread where there is an abundant supply of fresh air and where the air is kept pure. The air contaminated from the breath of other persons and especially from those suffering from consumption is the most dangerous. The disease is not due to poverty, and it is not inherited. It is spread almost entirely by the dust produced by the drying up of the expectoration of consumptive people. Those who sweep floors where an infected person lives are especially liable to contract the disease. It is not the person of the phthisical subject which is so much to be dreaded, as the expectoration which he discharges, and the generally dangerous conditions under which he lives. This expectoration contains myriads of the seeds of infection. If they fall upon congenial soil e. g. in a house with close air and undrained basement, they retain their vitality for long periods of time. The dust is being frequently disturbed by sweeping, and the seeds of infection are wafted into the air to be breathed into the lungs of susceptible persons or to be deposited in milk or in other goods, and may thus pass into the bodies of children or delicate persons predisposed to the reception of this disease. Constant exposure to infection—continued existence under these unsanitary conditions—gradually undermines even strong constitutions. Where the air is foul, and where there is deficient ventilation, the air is so to speak highly charged with infective particles. Ventilation dilutes polluted air and quickly carries it away. In warm climates the conditions are particularly favorable for the growth of the specific germ wherever fresh air and sunlight are excluded. Dampness of soil has been found in England and elsewhere to be closely associated with the prevalence of consumption.

The conditions of life amongst large sections of the population are therefore particularly favorable for the prevalent and continued existence of this disease. Small, close, ill-ventilated rooms, from which all sunlight is excluded, shut in by adjoining rooms or houses, and situated on a damp soil, are the habitat of thousands upon thousands of the people. In the crowded sections above referred to there is no open space for ventilation and recreation, the streets are narrow, and the houses are high. These are the conditions which favour the development of consumption amongst the whole population. The reason of its prevalence amongst the women is due to the fact that they are so much indoors, They are always breathing foul air, and from morning till night and from night until morning they are continually surrounded by the seeds of the disease The men get out of doors for large portions of the day, and breathe more or less pure air This difference of habits is sufficient to account for the greater frequency of phthisis amongst the females, and by comparison among different communities, where this stay-at-home custom prevails, its potency for evil is shown to be well marked. Among low caste Hindus, whose women are not kept continually in doors or who have to get out and about to earn their living, the rate of mortality from phthisis is less than among the general population being only at the rate of 4·09 per thousand. Amongst the Parsees, who live a healthier life and who enjoy fresh air, and whose women are much out of doors, the mortality from phthisis is only at the rate of 1·58, per thousand, while among Europeans who abhor any thing like bad air, and who love the open, it is as low as ·94 per thousand Even in London, the largest city of the world, with its crowded districts and poor of all nationalities, the rate of mortality from phthisis is only 2·08 per thousand. Apply this rate to Bombay, and instead of their being over 4,000 deaths annually from consumption there should be only 1700. It will thus be readily seen how many lives in Bombay are lost from consumption alone, and which are almost entirely due to the insanitary conditions under which the great mass of the people live, and to the unhealthy customs which they adopt.

SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Q.C., who is to succeed the late Sir Charles Farran as Chief Justice of Bombay, is the newly appointed successor to Sir John Edge, Chief Judge of the North-Western Provinces Chief Court of Allahabad. It was only on Mayday last that Sir Louis left England to take up his appointment in India. He arrived a little too late for the timely re-opening of the Court in Allahabad after the vacation, and that ceremony had to be postponed in consequence. Sir Louis was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on November 18th, 1872. He elected to travel the North-Eastern circuit where, with the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and Mr. Waddy, Q.C., he divided the plums of practice. He and Sir Frank were intimate friends, and "one who knows him," Mr. Justice Blair, presumably, described our new Chief Justice as "a man of good common sense, perfectly straight, who will not play to the gallery, and withal a very good fellow and kind-hearted gentleman." *Black and White* had much to say of Sir Louis, when, as Mr. Kershaw, he was selected for Allahabad. It told us among other things that he had been appointed Chief Justice of the North-West Frontier, adding, however, with more accuracy, that he is the son of Mr. Mathew Kershaw, of Luddenden, Yorks. He was educated privately under the late Rev. George Rogerson, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. He took his B. A. in the Honour School of Law and Modern History in 1869; and in 1867 he rowed stroke of a trial eight while he was captain and stroke of his college crew. He exchanged his stuff gown for silk in 1878. We have it further on the authority of Mr. Labouchere, that Sir Louis Kershaw was "for several years one of the leaders of the North-Eastern Circuit, having previously practised at Leeds in the local courts. Sir Kershaw is a sound lawyer, and his appointment has met with general approval, as he is very popular in his profession." It is known in the North-West that Sir Louis is inclined to the reform of the slow procedure prevailing in Indian Law Courts, and no sooner had he taken his seat at Allahabad in June last, than he expressed surprise that judgments in the High Court were reported in long-hand. The immediate result of the discovery was that, instead of delivering a lengthy judgment dealing with the facts and the law of the case before him, he confined himself to the mere statement that the appeal was dismissed, and the sentences confirmed. His lordship, however, admitted that it was most desirable that judges should frequently give reasons for their decisions; indeed it was necessary that judges should, in complicated cases, deal with the facts and the law in detail; but the waste of time involved by recording judgments in long-hand met with his disapproval. It may be anticipated that his lordship will brighten up law-court procedure as far as he may when he takes his seat in Bombay. We hear from an Allahabad correspondent that the local bar, whilst congratulating Sir Louis on his new appointment, regret his departure—a regret which they hope the India Office will mitigate by sending them back Mr. Strachey as Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces Chief Court.

A FURTHER improvement in the public health is marked in the Municipal returns published yesterday. The deaths during the week from all causes numbered 654, equivalent to an annual death-rate of 39·10, the normal being 33·03. When we remember that a month ago instead of 654 we had 1002 in one week, the extent of the improvement may be realized. Fatal plague cases numbered only 75, and under almost every other head smaller figures are shown as compared with last year's returns when in the corresponding week we had 741 deaths equivalent to a death-rate of 41·80. Plague continues to prevail, though with diminished virulence, in almost all parts of the island; but the highest figure for any district was ten—namely at Kumbharwada. In other sections the figures are trifling. Plague preventive work still proceeds as briskly as ever, and in the past seven days no fewer than 9,625 houses were inspected, 19 were disinfected and twenty houses were vacated. The total number of persons attacked were 111 of whom 96 died, only 26 of the persons attacked being removed to hospital and 143 contacts segregated.

THE Rev. F. B. Sandberg, B.A., is appointed Chaplain of Karachi.

MR. C. N. SEDEN, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.

MR. M. KENNEDY, on return to duty, is appointed Superintendent of Police in the Poona District.

LIEUTENANT T. A. F. R. OLDFIELD is appointed Political Probationer from the date of relief by Captain Merewether.

CAPTAIN J. W. B. MEREWETHER, on return to duty, is appointed to act as Third Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar.

THE Rev. C. M. Barham, M.A., Officiating Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, to act as Chaplain of Colaba in addition to his own duties.

CAPTAIN J. B. SMITH, M.B., M.Ch., B.A., I.M.S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I. M.S.

SIR LOUIS KERSHAW, who succeeds the late Sir Charles Farran, as Chief Justice of Bombay, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia, which is due here this morning.

MR. F. H. WARDEN, Superintendent of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. R. C. BROWN, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Political Agent Rewa Kantha, during the absence of Mr. W. Dodere I. C. S., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

MR. J. W. A. MORGAN, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year. Veterinary Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey will act for Major Morgan during the latter's absence.

THE services of Veterinary Lieutenant J. Farmer, at present officiating as Principal of the Ajmere Veterinary School, are placed at the disposal of Government of Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Major Morgan.

Mr. F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bombay, retires from the service this week, Mr. Wilkin will temporarily take Mr. Spencer's additional appointment of Registrar of marriages.

SPORTSMEN and pleasure-parties leaving Bombay by water are officially informed that the crews of the boats and the members of the party must be medically examined before the boat is allowed to leave. There is a Medical Officer on duty at the Mody Bandar (Passenger wharf) every day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major H. Stanton; R.A., Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain R. B. Low, Aide-de-Camp, arrived here yesterday morning from Poona by the passenger train to meet his Excellency General Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief in India, who arrives here to-morrow morning by the mail steamer Brigadier General A. G. Creagh, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain G. S. Broome, Officiating Assisiant Adjutant-General, were present at the Victoria Terminus Station to meet General Sir Robert Low, on arrival. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival which was private. The Lieutenant-General accompanied by his staff, drove to the Yacht Club, where he remains until this (Friday) evening, when he returns to Poona.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 1 was 654, giving a death-rate of 39·10 per annum per thousand as against 44·80 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·03 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 130 died from fevers of which 75 were bubonic; 3, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 120, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 131, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 36, still-born; 54, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia 2; Hindu of other caste, 335; Hindu outcaste, 78; Musalman, 157; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian 2; European, 2; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 229 as against 285 the corresponding period of last year, and 335 the average over the past five years.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA is, we understand, likely to visit Calcutta in January, after Lord Curzon's arrival.

THE programme of railway construction for the ensuing three years is now being prepared in the Public Works Department.

THE East Indian Railway, had during the last month a record week; its earnings exceeding those of any similar period in the history of the line.

THE Madras Fine Arts Exhibition will take place at Madras in February. The prizes open to the whole of India are the Governor's prize (Rs. 100) for the best original picture by an amateur artist, prizes of Rs. 50 each for the best Indian landscapes in oils and water colours, a prize of Rs. 50 for the best landscape in oils, and a prize of Rs. 40 for the best model, or cast taken therefrom, in any material. Mr. Edgar Thurston is Secretary.

THE Manœuvres of the Quetta Garrison, in which the troops are to be exercised in mountain warfare, will take place this month, under the direction of General Galbraith.

THE 20th Madras Infantry, now in the Tochi, will be relieved this cold weather by the 3rd Sikhs, though the date of the departure of the latter regiment from Jumrud is not yet fixed. It will depend on the satisfactory termination of the settlement with the Afridis, which promises well.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 343 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 413; the death-rate being 47·6, and the mean for the ten previous years being 41·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 5; measles 3; small-pox nil; fevers 45; dysentery 83; diarrhœa 16; and other causes 261.

THE Theosophical Society Convention at Benares was over last week. Mrs. Besant's lectures on *dharma* or duty were very well attended, and several European ladies and gentlemen were present. The Central Hindu College movement received the cordial support of the Convention, and Rs. 7,000 has already been paid up in its aid, and Rs 15,000 subscribed for the Indian section head-quarters building at Benares. Next year the Convention will be held in Madras.

THE gross earnings of Indian railways from 1st of April up to the 15th of October, were nearly 92 1-2 lakhs, better than in the corresponding period for the previous year. The chief contributors to this result, are the Great Indian Peninsula with 29 lakhs, the North-Western Railway 26, the Rajputana-Malwa 20, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India line with nearly 11 lakhs. The only decreases worth mentioning, occur on the Southern Mahratta line which is 12 lakhs to the bad, the Madras line 4 1-2 lakhs, and the South Indian, nearly 3 1-2 lakhs.

IT is reported from Peshawar that large quantities of arms and ammunition, the property of the Amir, are stored in some godowns in the Peshawar bazaar by His Highness's agents pending transportation to Kabul. The Lahore paper understands that, not being the property of Government, these arms and munitions are not so secure from looting by such a villainous mob as the Peshawar bazaars harbour at all times, but more particularly at the present time. Should a gang of these badmashes, with help from the male contents among the tribes across the frontier, make a raid upon the bazaar, it is said that it would not be a difficult matter for them to make away with these arms and ammunition. We hope, however, that ample precautions have been taken, without undue ostentation by the local authorities and that the insecurity that appears to be felt locally is more apparent than real.

GREAT preparations are being made in Patiala for the approaching visit of his Excellency the Viceroy and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of the investiture of his Highness the Maharaja with the insignia of the G. C. S. I. All the officials of the State are anxious to make the function a red letter day in the annals of the Patiala State and with this view, we hear, the Prime Minister, the Bakshi Sahib, and the Foreign Minister, aided by many of the Sirdars of the State, are working hard to uphold the reputation for hospitality specially enjoyed by his Highness the Maharaja and the Patiala State. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Countess of Elgin and suite will be entertained in the Moti Bagh the gardens of which, thanks to the good taste and care of His Highness the Kaur Sahib are in perfect order, whilst His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and party will be located in an imposing camp adjoining the Moti Bagh. The decorations *en route* as rapidly springing up and will be very effective, and the camp arrangements should be equally complete. At night, with the electric lights, the Moti Bagh and Camps, it is said, will remind one of a scene from the Arabian Nights. The Chapter of the order will be held in the Durbar Hall in the Fort, and should be one of the most interesting and impressive sights ever witnessed in the capital of the leading Sikh Prince.

The "Perseverenza" and the "Corriere della Sera" believe themselves to be well informed in stating that Admiral Palumbo has entertained the idea of presenting extraordinary estimates for the Navy and of increasing the ordinary budget. The "Opinione" strongly opposes any increase, and the Minister of the Treasury denies that any grandiose projects are to be put forward. The "Popolo Romano" states that the consultation between the Minister of Marine and the President of the Council was upon reasonable possibilities which may admit the addition of a few million lire to the estimates. This must be the solution of the problem. There is undoubted need, says the Popolo, to give an impulse to naval construction, if only for the benefit of the constructors. but there is no possibility of spending hundreds of millions, or of new issues of the public debt. The ships in hand have progressed very slowly. The third-class cruiser Puglia, which was launched at Taranto at the end of September, was laid down in 1894. She belongs, with some differences, to the class which includes the Lombardia, Umbria, Liguria, Etruria, Elba, and Calabria, and has been built from the designs of Signor Masdea, naval constructor. She displaces 2,550 tons, and is 273ft. long, with 40ft. 9in. beam, and 16ft. 9in. draught. The armament, all quick-firers, will include four 5·9in., six 4·7in., one 2·9in., eight 2·2in., and eight 1·4in. guns. Protection of 4 1-2in. of steel will be given to the chief gun positions, and there will be a thin steel deck. Engines of 7,000 horse-power are to give a speed of twenty knots.

THE reorganisation of the Austrian Army is proceeding gradually. The latest step has been the creation of three regiments of Cisleithan landwehr, two of which are to be attached to the Lemberg division, and the other to the division of Josefstadt. The Cisleithan landwehr has ninety-two battalions and six regiments of uhlans, but is less numerous than the Honved, and the Tyrol not being able to furnish the number of men necessary for its ten battalions of Schutzen or riflemen, it has become necessary to embody men from other provinces, often Slavs. A fresh organisation was therefore felt to be necessary The new regiments will have three field battalions and the skeleton of a reserve battalion, and the fourth battalions of other regiments and skeleton formations brought up to field strength, will serve for the creation of new regiments. The reorganisation now going forward will enable the ninety-two battalions to be increased to 117, these being formed in thirty-nine infantry regiments, and four or five regiments can then be attached to each of the eight landwehr divisions.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The statement published by the *Daily Graphic*, that Major Marchand's instructions are to withdraw is denied.

Le Temps expresses resentment at Great Britain insisting upon the humiliation of France on the Fashoda question, and hints at the future recasting of French international policy which will be directed against England.

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

Nov. 3.

A large number of coastguardsmen have been called out for immediats service with the Reserve Squadron.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN CHINESE WATERS.

Extraordinary activity prevails at Hongkong where Seige guns are being mounted and the British warships are embarking stores and ammunition.

The men-of-war at Wei-hai-Wei are ready to sail at a moment's notice.

ABYSSINIANS NEAR FASHODA.

There are persistent reports that a large Abyssinian force was in the neighbourhood of Fashoda some weeks ago.

THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

It is stated that Colonel Kitchener, the Sirdar's brother, will be appointed Governor of Khartoum.

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY

Nov. 2.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, has introduced a Bill for the Colony to contribute £30,000 annually to the Imperial Navy.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY

It is officially announced, that Sir Louis Kershaw. succeeds the late Sir Charles Farran as Chief Justice of Bombay.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. .

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Australia, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at midnight yesterday.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward Mail of the 29th ultimo arrived at 9 a.m., to-day.

ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY OF A DACOIT LEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

News hae reached Poona of the escape of the dacoit leader, name Ganga Walad Asar, caste Bhill, whilst being taken from his place of capture to Kahuri. He was tied up with strong ropes and also handcuffed. He had an escort of two armed policemen. One of the escort fell back, and the prisoner continued to journey with the other. Finding his opportunity he gave the policeman a strong blow, knocked him down and escaped. Both policemen ran after and fired at him but the dacoit escaped. The policemen were placed before the Magistrate at Rahuri and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each for neglect of duty.

THEFT IN SATARA CITY.

A number of thefts are at present occurring in the city of Satara. The city police are unable to trace the culprits and confessed that they themselves were baffled in the matter. As the robberies continued, Mr. Penton, District Superintendent of Police, Satara, placed a number of District policemen in the city. Shortly afterwards they got a clue and succeeded in arresting a number of thieves. Nearly 20,000 rupees worth of property was stolen, but they recovered more than 10000. The thieves were placed before the Magistrate and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. During the trial the thieves stated that the city police connived at the robberies and received a share of the stolen property. The District Superintendent of Police on making further inquiries arrested several policeman and found some of the stolen property in their possession. They were put on their trial and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 years to eighteen months. It was also alleged that the Chief Constable of the Satara City Police had harboured some of the gang; the allegations are being enquired into.

NASIK CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the last Criminal Sessions at Nasik, four persons named Chimna, Ababji, Nana and Bendya, were charged with causing the death of Govinda in the village of Kochargaon and with murder and committing dacoity. All were convicted, the first three being sentenced to death, and the last to transportation for, life. Sakaram, and Haibati, and 14 others, Colis, were also tried at the criminal sessions for committing dacoities at Daked Bharir and Shamgaon. The former two were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each; the others were acquitted. Mowjee Sakaram and three others were charged with committing dacoities in three villages of Nasik and were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment each; the others were discharged.

PLAGUE IN POONA AND BELGAUM DISTRICTS.

There were 17 cases and 15 deaths recorded in the Poona district of which Alandi is accountable for 7 cases and 6 deaths. There is a slight decrease in the plague mortality in Belgaum City. There were 221 cases and 144 deaths recorded last week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage (Extra) left here at midnight yesterday.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 109 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 5-8
Bar Silver 28 3-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—Colonel Anderson, Colonel on the staff, Southern Shan States, to officiate as Commandant, vice Brigadier-General Cummins proceeding on leave. Colonel A. Howlett, 12th Madras Infantry, will meanwhile act for Colonel Anderson.

Major H. D. Fanshawe of the 19th Hussars, late Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, succeeds Major Dickinson in Command of the Wellington depot on the 18th Instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Damania, I.M.S., Bombay, has applied to retire.

Colonel F. J. Mortimer R.A., the last of the Colonels of the old Indian Artillery, retires on the 9th proximo.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captains Hatherell and Knatchbull, 22nd Bombay Infantry, are appointed 2nd-in-Command and Wing Commander of the regiment respectively.

13th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant H. Ross, Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to Officiate wing Officer.

Mr. J. M. Harman is appointed Engineer-in-Chief Bara Ajmeri, and Marwar Railway Survey. The service of Mr, T. H. Clowes, Executive Engineer Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for 5 years from the afternoon of the 20th October 1898. Mr. W. Slane, Officiating Examiner of Accounts State Railway Stores, is transferred to the office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts Punjab, Mr. C. Muirhead, Officiating as Examiner of Accounts State Railway Stores.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Commander-in-Chief orders No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, Lieutenant H. L. Cottingham 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern vice C. W. Stulpnagel appointed to the Native Mountain Artillery.

Major H. T. King, 25th Madras Infantry, to officiate Assistant Adjutant General District Staff, Madras Command, vice Major Maxwell on leave.

MILITARY TRANSFERS.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service are likely to be shortly transferred from military to civil employment in the provinces noted:—Major U. N. Mukerji, and Captains R. H. Maddox and H. M. Earle, to Bengal. Major A. W. Dawson and Captain R. J. Marks to North-West Provinces and Oudh. Captain E. R. Parry to the Punjab. Captain T. Stodart to Burma. Captain S. C. A. Johnston H. St. J. Fraser, and E. M. Illington to Madras. Major C. F. Willis and Captain F. Hudson to Bombay. Brigadier General Sir R Westmacott has proceeded on short leave to Bombay, and Colonel Stewart, Merwara Battalion temporarily in command of the Mhow District.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via Aden. For the latter port she carries the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, and 16 Co. Western Division R.A. consisting of 16 officers, 2 ladies, 7 children, 717 non-commissioned officers and men, 25 women, and 36 children. From Aden she will convey home the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, 21 Co. Southern Division R.A., consisting of 26 officers 705 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 women, and 6 children. From Bombay to Southampton, she took details, consisting of 25 officers, 7 ladies and 3 children, 457 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 33 children. The following are the names of the Saloon passengers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lieut Col E C Dowse, 2nd Derby Regt	Lieut C J W Hobbs, 2nd Derby Regt
Major F E V Taylor, 2nd Derby Regt	Lieut L B Chamberlain, 2nd Derby Regt
Major H C Wylly, 2nd Derby Regt	2nd Lieut C D M Harrington, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt L A Bosanquet, 2nd Derby Regt	2nd Lieut H F Watson, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt F Porter, 2nd Derby Regt	Sergt Major and wife J Hicken 5 children, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt and Adjt T H M Green, 2nd Derby Regt	Band Master and Wife S Howorth and 5 children, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt and Qr Mr and Mrs A E Riddell and 6 children, 2nd Derby Regt	School Master and Wife F Burridge and 3 children, 2nd Derby Regt
Lieut L McKinnon, 2nd Derby Regt	School Mistress Friend and 3 children, 2nd Derby Regt
Lieut B G V Way, 2nd Derby Regt	

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

Lieut Col B Gough, 9th Lancers	Lieut A M H Forbes, R Scots Fusiliers
Lieut and Mrs E O F Hamilton, R W Surrey	Lieut R A Williams, 18th Hussars
Vety Lt Col Rayment, A V Dept	Lieut G G W Corrie, R A
Major and Mrs E W Blackett and child 16th W D R A	Lieut R Haig, 16th Lancers
Major W H Onslll, R A	Lieut E S Coke, K O S Borderers
Major and Mrs J J Girrard, R A	Lieut B H Bignell, 16th W D R A
Major H A Bethell, R A	Lieut Dudley, R A
Capt and Mrs T W G Bryan, R A	Lieut Archer, R A
Capt and Mrs F W Bagbie, R A M C	2nd Lieut J A M Cummins, 16th W D R A
Capt Brett, R A	2nd Lieut C H Bennett, R W Surrey
Capt and Mrs H B O Williams, 20th Hussars	2nd Lieut A W J Bramley, 20th Hussars
Lieut F W B Gray, I S Corps	Capt and Mrs Adkins and child, 15th Brigade
Lieut G Dick, R E	Condr and wife G Calvert and 3 children, Mis List
Lieut and Mrs W M Coldstream and child, R E	Condr and wife Collinson and 4 children, Ord Dept
Lieut A A McLaughlin, R M Fusiliers	Sergt Major Seaford and 2 children, R I Rifles

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Lieut Col C P Ridley, 2nd Manchester Regt	2nd Lieut F H Darling, 2nd Manchester Regt
Major J P Gethen, 2nd Manchester Regt	2nd Lieut C F H Trueman, 2nd Manchester Regt
Major A B Maxwell, 2nd Manchester Regt	Capt and Adjt E Vaughan 2nd Manchester Regt
Capt W Bertram, 2nd Manchester Regt	Lieut and Qr Mr O Stewart Wynne, 2nd Manchester Regt
Capt W H Williamson, 2nd Manchester Regt	Major E D H Buckley, 21st Co S D R A
Capt C L R Peten, 2nd Manchester Regt	Capt K K Knapp, 21st Co S D R A
Capt A W V Plunkett, 2nd Manchester Regt	Lieut G R H Nugent, 21st Co S D R A
Capt R S Weston, 2nd Manchester Regt	2nd Lieut H W Gayer, 21st Co S D R A
Lieut G C King, 2nd Manchester Regt	Major H D Birch, R A M C
Lieut C A J Codbold, 2nd Manchester Regt	Capt H T Knaggs, R A M C
Lieut W W E Stevenson, 2nd Manchester Regt	Sergt Major Walkley, 2nd Manchester Regt
Lieut J H M Jebb, 2nd Manchester Regt	Band Mr B Wingrove, 2nd Manchester Regt
Lieut B A Wright, 2nd Manchester Regt	Conductor L Murray and 5 children, 2nd Manchester Regt
Lieut J W B Erskine, 2nd Manchester Regt	Wife of Sergt Major F C Gainher and 2 children, Ord Dept
Lieut G F W Brindley, 2nd Manchester Regt	Wife of Sergt Major Ross, Ord Dept
2nd Lieut E M Baker, 2nd Manchester Regt	

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

THE revised report on the rice-crop prospects 1898-99 reads as under:—

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September 1898 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma. The total estimated area under crop is 5,753,297 acres, which is an increase of 51,246 acres or nought decimal nine per cent. over last year's figures. There are large increases in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa and My aungmya, and considerable decreases in Prome and Amherst, but the decreases await further confirmation. The rainfall up to date has been good and crop prospects are on the whole favourable.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd November, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	1	2	42 p.m.	30	55
Teheran	3	2	49 p.m.	..	50
Suez	3	2	5? p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 3rd November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	2
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, OCT. 15.

ST. PANCRAS, for the second, or is it the third, time has refused to have a public library. We will not argue with St. Pancras until the time comes for another vote. Islington is in the same mood on the subject. We will not for the moment argue with Islington. I write in Hampstead, which has an excellent free library, well attended, and well supplied with books. One reason which militates against the establishment of public libraries in all parishes is, I believe, the suspicion that the penny rate, which is now the limit, will be raised. It is difficult for the well-to-do classes to realise the terror with which certain people regard any rise in the rates. I remember, when the Education rate was 3d. in the pound, how people went round with petitions against any increase. "Sir," said one man to me, "if we don't take care this rate will soon be sixpence." What it is now? Then some towns have petitioned, and obtained, an increase in the Library Rate, so that it is now two pence in these towns. If a man's shop is rated at £80 a year, a twopenny rate means 13s. 4d. a year, which in these days of cut throat competition, is a considerable sum of money. I have before me the current number of the Librarian's organ. It complains of the library being starved because duplicate copies cannot be bought. But the readers of a Free Public Library can surely wait a few months for a book; after a brief interval, popular books can be picked up cheaply. Even at the London Library we have got to wait, sometimes a long time. Let us first get all the libraries we can at the penny rate, and then talk about increasing it.

Mr. George Gissing has written a novel which contains a town traveller and a clerk. It is a very good novel, which is the reason why people are quarrelling over it. The character of the clerk is not specially attractive, but there are, no doubt, clerks like this young gentleman. Now, the author does not call his character a type, or one of a multitude, or anything of the kind. He says simply, if I remember rightly, that he is a clerk. Why, then, do all the clerks of London town take the character as typical and apply it to themselves? They have been doing so with great energy and enjoyment for many days. When a novelist draws a speaking and moving portrait it is of a single person; he seldom presents that person as typical. It is true that we make certain conventional drawings stand for certain professions. There is an ecclesiastical face, there is a barrister's face, there is a solicitor's face, but when a novelist draws a barrister or a solicitor he does not think of these conventions, he draws the real man. If I could address the City clerk collectively, I should say "Sit down and be quiet. Never mind Gissing's drawing of his clerk. There are plenty of good fellows in your calling, and there are, I do not doubt, many of the reverse." But suppose a novelist was to take all these letters seriously, it would be simply impossible for him to draw any portraits at all except those most flattering. Thus he would write, "Mr. Optimus Maximus, whose profession was that of a minor clerk, in which capacity he drew £80 a year, was remarkable even among the distinguished coterie of literary and artistic persons who formed the *entourage* of the suburb in which he lived. His verses soothed the sorrows of the sick, while his novels and his plays rejoiced those in health. His landscapes were the despair of Academicians and his famous group in marble of the Pig and Whistle adorns the Guildhall." Otherwise he would have to disguise the profession. "Mr. Inkslinger," he would say, "adorned the profession of——," and then he would be free to exercise the vein satiric without offending any.

A correspondent writes on the ethics of the return ticket, "not transferable." She begins by making me say what I did not say. This is a very easy method of proving a person to be in the wrong. It is also, unfortunately, a very common one. She supposes that after taking a return ticket, when *I did not intend to return*, I transferred it to another person. But, good gracious! Who ever took a return ticket when he had no intention of returning? My position is this. If I find myself unable to use a return half ticket, I have no scruple at all in giving that return half to another person. The company have made no other contract with me than an undertaking in consideration of a certain payment to convey a certain unknown person to and from a certain place. Who the person is they neither know nor ask. If they print on the ticket that it is "not transferable," this is a mere threat which they have no power to enforce. If a ticket is not transferable, it is clearly illegal for a person to take a ticket for another person. If the company wishes to bind their travellers not to transfer their tickets, they must surely enter into a written agreement with each, or, as I said the other day, they must examine each case separately. Another way of looking at it is this: The ticket is mine as soon as I have bought it. I can sell, if I please, or give away, if I please, my own property. Suppose I take a stall for the theatre, and am unable to go. Can the manager prohibit the entrance of any one to whom I may give the ticket?

The history of the "Not transferable" inscription is simply, like the name "Booking Office," a survival of the old coaching days. Where the coach started there was the "Booking Office." The passengers went or sent there a day or two before, and entered their names in a book at the Booking Office. Sam Weller performed this service for Mr. Pickwick when the Club went to Bath. In the morning after breakfast he went "to the White Horse cellar to take five places by the half-past seven o'clock coach next morning. There were just two places to be had inside, and just three to be had out; so Sam Weller booked for them all." That is to say, he paid the money and entered the names just as one does at the theatre to-day. Then, of course, the owner of the name turned up at the right time and claimed his seat. What would have happened if another person had come I do not know. But he would have had to use the name in the book. Now, when railways were established they began with a booking office and they took down the name; when they changed the system to a nameless ticket they still kept up the pretence that it was a contract with one person. It was the same conservative spirit which made them paint the divisions of the carriage in imitation of the stage coach; which made them call the carriage a coach; which made them stick a guard up outside the railway carriage, where he was useless; and which made them carry third class people, like outside passengers, in the open, without a roof.

Did you ever hear of the said disaster that happened to eight worthy citizens of London in the year 1760? It was in the month of August that this party eight took ship—they called it a hoy—for Margate, purposing to spend a few days' holiday at the place of resort, then just beginning to be the watering-place of London. They arrived there in safety they found a lodging they spent the evening together in festivity forgetting the cares of business and their shops in Cheapside and Cornhill. On the next day they proposed, after the fashion of landsmen, what used to called a "jaunt in a pleasure-boat." They all went on board one of the Margate boats; the boatman hoisted sail, and they ran out merrily beyond the North Foreland. At this time we were at war with France; but these brave citizens never dreamed of any danger, and when they spied a sail not far off, they had no thought of danger; nor was it until a shot was fired across their bows and a voice through a speaking trumpet bawled out something terrifying in an unknown tongue that they understood what was going to happen. The sail was a French privateer. There was nothing to do but to surrender, which they did. The hold of the French privateer, into which they were crammed, was a place noisome, dark, and abominable beyond all description. There they remained, however, for twenty-five hours, while the ship put back to Dunkirk. Arrived there, they were taken out, conducted to a prison in the town, and had to undergo examinations as to their rank and quality. Finally, after a great deal of parleying, they were informed that they might return to England on payment of £40 a piece. One cannot but consider the ransom most reasonable; indeed, when it was paid, and they had all got home again, there was a not unnatural sense of shame at being put up at a price so low. What? A substantial mercer of Cheapside to be valued at no more than £40? Why, a stout Guinea nigger would fetch double that sum in open market.

An anonymous person addresses me with a letter of remonstrance, or sarcasm. He (or she) calls my attention (as if I did not know the fact) to the simultaneous appearance this autumn of two books with my name upon the title page. He (or she) asks sarcastically, if I write with a pen in both hands The question is the result of an uncritical condition of mind. The true critic ascertains facts first, and puts questions afterwards. For the writer clearly supposes that both books have been written at the same time, and both written the day before yesterday, to be published to-day. Now, if one may obtrude a purely personal explanation, the simple facts are these. The novel was written between October, 1896, and April, 1897. It was delivered to Messrs. Chapman and Hall in October, 1897, and it appeared serially in their magazine between January and September of the present year. The papers on South London was written between October of 1897 and February of the present year, being sent in chapter by chapter as they were written. They appeared as detached chapters in eight numbers of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. It is therefore by an accident that these two books are coming out simultaneously, and not, as my sarcastic correspondent suggests, because they are written at the same time. Between February and September of this year I wrote another story, which will appear next year, and will be published, I believe, in the autumn. We do one thing at a time, sarcastic one, and we do things well beforehand, so that we shall not be flurried, or worried, or hurried. Now that the old three-volume novel is dead stories are, as a rule, much shorter. They therefore take less time, so that, though the construction and the plot want the same trouble, there is something saved in the writing. My experience is that a story of the shorter kind can be written in about seven or eight months, against the nine or ten months formerly wanted for the three-volume form.

Did you ever hear the story of the conversion of the club critic? He criticised everything; he shuddred if you spoke of the Academy; he fainted if you talked of any popular novelist; the mere whisper of any living actor threw him into writing agonies. He would only acknowledge one living poet, a young gentleman of forty, and of bilious aspect and venomous tongue, who had brought out two little volumes in white and gold. Nobody had read him—it is a Philistine world—accept the club critic. He found fault every day with everything on the table. The mutton was execrable; the wine was either corked or "gone off," or not what it pretended to be; and so on. Now, his friends, who also thought pretty well of themselves as critics, naturally resented the superiority of this member; they, you see, could pass the Royal Academy without a shudder, and they refused to read the one living poet. But they observed that, though this ultra-critical young man called the mutton bad names, he devoured it with apparent pleasure; and, while he cursed the claret, he drank it with seeming enjoyment. Also, that he read the popular novelist secretly and laughed; and he went to the theatre, and not only laughed, but also cried. And one of them at last tried an experiment upon him. This person repaired secretly to a lady of miraculous powers and great modesty. She said she had spent thirty years with the miraculous Mahatmas of Tibet, and had learned how to work their miracles. And she confessed that among those simple people she had lived as a kind of a goddess. So this member of the club went to her and said, "Do the thing I ask, and I will believe, and become one of your disciples." Then he sat down and whispered tremulously. And there was a chink as of coin. And the lady laughed, and said it should be done. Then she made a wax image and she called it after the name of the critic, and she did not stick pins into it and put it before the fire, but she made mesmeric passes, and said she was going to illustrate telepathy; and she whispered in the ears of the image. She was really a most wonderful woman, and her name was Sapphira Endor.

Then she turned to that club man and she said, "Go. He will dine at the club to-night. Dine with him." The critic did dine at the club. That is, he sat down. He tasted the soup. Suddenly there fell upon his palate a tense—only a sense—of that soup in its perfect form; he sighed, he pushed the plate away. When the fish appeared he tasted it, but with loathing, because the sense of perfection, the memory of the heights of flavour that fish ought to possess, fell upon him, so he turned away disgusted. The unhappy man could eat nothing. So with the wine. He knew what it might have been. He drank nothing. Need I go on? He had become the real critic, not the sham critic. He was cursed with the standard of the highest—the canon of Perfection. This misery lasted three days; he was half starved; he could not read or even write a letter on account of the vision of Perfection which pursued him in everything. "My dear fellow" said his friend. "I have long since seen this coming on. It has been your misfortune to have too fine a taste. The only way to be cured of excessive criticism, which would kill anybody, is to cultivate bluntness of perception; then you will like Tennyson much more than your favourite poet with the bilious eyes and the venomous tongue. And you will like the Royal Academy better than your present gods."—"For Heaven's sake let me get rid of this horror," said the unhappy critic, "and I will like anything." So the club man went back to his friend Sapphira Endor. "You may now," he said, "remove the critical faculty. Let my friend never again realise Perfection." This she kindly consented to do, and the whilom critic now eats his mutton and absorbs his claret and enjoys his novel just like any other mortal. He may even be seen at the Royal Academy with a catalogue and a pencil. As for that little compact between the other man and Sapphira, it is, he hopes, forgotten. After all, what was it but a little telepath, which the Society of Psychical Research could have done as well?

MILITARY NEWS.

A GENERAL ORDER is issued regarding the cavalry camps to be held in January at Aligarh, Delhi and Umballa. A resume of the composition of the brigades has been already published. It is further notified that the 5th Bengal Cavalry will be attached to the 6th Brigade from Cawnpore to Aligarh. The 15th Bengal Lancers will be attached to the 1st Brigade from Mian Mir to Umballa. The strength of regiments will be as far as possible full field service strength, forming depots: British regiments, three service squadrons; native regiments, 500. Followers: British corps, 61 per service scale native corps peace scale. A detachment of one officer and 20 men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, equipped with riding mules, will be attached to each division. Both divisions will be in the camp near Delhi from the 7th to the 16th January 1899. Mess dress will not be worn during the manœuvres or at the camp near Delhi. Full dress will not be taken. Serge clothing as well as khaki will be taken by both divisions. Transport on the field service scale will be provided, and carriage for mess tents canteens and serge clothing will be allowed in addition. This scale is to be adhered to during the manœuvres. Units will be restricted to carriage for the prescribed field service scales of equipment, baggage, &c., modified as may be necessary to meet the strength and reduced weight of the ammunition, clothing and stores that will accompany. All troops will take the marching scale of medical establishments, medical and hospital equipments, &c. Ambulance transport arrangements should moreover be made for sending all sick and disabled men to the nearest station or regimental hospital as the case may be. Blank ammunition at the rate of 20 rounds per carbine, and 400 rounds per battery will be taken by regiments and batteries; which are recommended to bring canvas watering troughs.

Major Passy will officiate as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department during the absence of Major Ramsden who shortly proceeds on furlough.

Lieutenant Carey, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class.

Lieutenant Hawkesley, R. E., on completion of his tour of Indian service, proceeds to England on or after the 10th March, 1899.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Brigadier-General Ventris, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, 12th Bengal Infantry, Majors Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Mainwarring, 29th Madras Infantry, Hutchins, Commissariat Transport Department, Davison, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Dunsterville, (Ordnance Department), Captains Fullock, R.E, Lowry, 8th Madras Infantry, Senior, 20th Bombay Infantry, Prall I, M. S. Aitken, Advocate-Genral's Department, Cox, Imperial Service Transport, Waldron, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenants Prentis, 29th Madras Infantry, Houston, R. E. Bunbury, R. E.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captains Moore, 2nd Madras Lancers, Macleod, I. M., S., Creagh, 21st Bombay Infantry, Marton, 31st Bombay Infantry, for 2 months, each; Captain Marshall, I. M. S., for 4 months, Lieutenants Raven, 14th Madras Infantry, Fraser, 22nd Bombay Infantry, for 3 months; Lieutenants Anderson, 13th Madras Infantry for 2 months, Commander Barwick, R. I. M. for one month; Lieutenant Windham, R. I. M. for 6 months.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of Mr. Gill's appointment as Electrical Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, to the 16th June 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE following is the official programme for the 1898-99 season.

Oct. 26th—Madras Medal, Handicap Medal Play.
Oct. 27th—"Forty Twa," Medal No. 1, Handicap Medal Play.
Nov. 3rd—MacDonald Cup, Qualifying Round Handicap Medal Play.
Nov. 16th—Finals, Handicap Match Play.
Nov. 17th—Affinity Foursomes, Handicap Medal Play.
Nov. 24th—"Forty-Twa," No. 2, Handicap, Bogey.
Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st—St. Andrew's Medal, Scratch, Medal Play, (Handicap attached.)
Dec. 8th—Foursome Competition, Handicap Bogey.
Dec. 14th and 15th—Wimbledon Cup, Scratch, Medal Play, (Handicap attached.)
Dec. 22nd—Affinity Foursomes, Handicap, Medal Play.
Jan. 5th—Forty "Twa," No. 3, Handicap, Bogey.
Jan. 12th—Two-Club Competition, Handicap Medal play.
Jan. 18th and 19th—Blackheath Medal, Scratch, Medal Play, (Handicap attached.)
Jan. 25th—"Forty-Twa," No. 4, Handicap Medal Play.
Feb. 2nd—Calcutta Medal, Handicap Medal Play.
Feb. 9th—Foursome Competition, Handicap Medal Play.
Feb. 16th—"Forty-Twa," No. 5 Handicap, Bogey.
Feb. 22nd, and 23rd—St. George's Medal, Scratch, Medal Play, (Handicap attached.)
Mar. 1st—Subscription Handicap, Handicap Bogey.
Mar. 7th—"Forty-Twa," No. 6, Handicap Medal Play.
Mar. 8th—Final, Handicap Medal Play.
Mar 15th, and 22nd—Golfers' Cup, Handicap Match Play.
Apr. 5th—Consolation Stakes, Handicap by Holes Bogey.

The large and varied list of events will be appreciated, we think, by all Bombay Golfers.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

Yesterday's competition was the opening stage for the Macdonald Cup.

The eight players who return the lowest nett score for 9 holes (Medal Play) afterwards compete by match play, for the possession of the cup which is a very handsome silver trophy and is held by the winner for a year.

The Rev. R. M. Gray easily won yesterday morning's competition. His 43 is the best return he has made for a long while, and it is to be hoped this signalises his return to the good form which for some time has deserted him.

The scores returned were a follows:—

Rev R M Gray	43	4	39
R A Don	46	5	41
G L Towers	52	9	43
W P Pechey	46	scr	46
C H S Boggs	46	1	45
W E Young	49	3	46
R M W Smyth	51	5	46
G Holland	55	9	46
O Marshall	47	scr	47
Marshall Reid	47	scr	47
P F Fischer	48	scr	48
J Rodgers	49	1	48
E F Nicholson	50	1	49

Remaining players were 50 or over or made no return. 19 entries in all.

The draw for the Cup Competition is as follows:—

C H S Boggs, W P Pechey
W E Young, G L Towers
Rev R M Gray, R A Don
R M W Smyth, G Holland

Final to be played on Thursday, 10th instant.

ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES NAIRNE, K.C.B.,

HIS EXCELLENCY General Sir Charles E. Nairne, K.C.B., R.A., the retiring Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Simla by a special train, *en route* to Europe. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Nairne; Brigadier-General Sir Arthur Gaselee, K.C.B., Officiating Quarter-master General in India; Brigadier-General Morton, Adjutant-General in India; Colonel Duff, Military Secretary; Major and Mrs. Mercer; Major Croly, A.M.S., Medical Officer and Captains Wilkinson and Dimsdale, Aides-de-Camp. It had been announced that the arrival of the retiring Commander-in-Chief in India, in Bombay would be official, and accordingly Officers Commanding the Garrison, Staff Officers and Heads of Departments were invited to attend at the station to meet Sir Charles Nairne; but in deference to the wishes of his Excellency, all official formalities in connection with his arrival were dispensed with. Consequently a few officers only had assembled at the station to meet Sir Charles. Amongst those present were Brigadier General A. G. Creagh, C.B, R.A., Commanding the Bombay District; Brigadier General Westmacott, Commanding the Mhow District; Colonel Luard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; Professor O. V. Muller; Captain Witham of the 20th Hussars; Major H. Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Robert Low; Captain G. S. Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Church, I.M.S. and Mrs. Church. The special conveying the Commander-in-Chief and party punctually steamed into the station, and on his Excellency alighting from his saloon was cordially greeted by those present. Sir Charles Nairne, who appeared to be in good health, having recently got over his illness, then shook hands with those present. After a brief conversation with General Creagh and General Westmacott, Sir Charles Nairne got into a carriage and pair and drove in company of Lady Nairne to the bungalow of Captain Goodridge, R. N., the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, where His Excellency will put up during his temporary stay in Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the arrival. Sir Charles will be entertained at a banquet by the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this (Friday) evening. His Excellency and Lady Nairne leave for Europe by the Saturday's mail steamer.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—A letter from St. Petersburg, just published by the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich, giving the temperature of existing relations between France and Russia, has attracted attention here. The efforts of Russia to acquire a harbour on the Red Sea would appear from the contents of this letter to have been by no means abandoned. The writer says:—"In a few days Lieutenant Arnoldi, who only returned from Abyssinia quite recently, will start on a new special mission to the Court of King Menelek. These missions to Abyssinia, a country which is already bound to Russia by ties of religion, would appear to be one of the means whereby the latter Power is to acquire a footing in the Dark Continent. According to this calculation, France, coming from the south along the right bank of the Nile, is expected to reach Menelek's frontier. Consequently advice is lavished on Paris by the St. Petersburg press that France could not, should not, and must not retire one inch from Fashoda. But M. Brissonis apparently Dreyfus-mad, and turns a deaf ear to the requirements of Franco-Russian international policy. At least such is the conviction in St. Petersburg, where, from the day of his accession to office, everybody has wished for his fall. The disappointment at the indifferent support to the alliance afforded by the Republic is intense. The Russian press no longer hesitates directly to accuse the French Government of unfair behaviour towards Russia. This has been the case in the Cretan question, with regard to which M. Brison's indifference to the action of Russia is made the subject of complaint, and France is reproached with pursing her own private interests. This is also the case in China, where the French Envoy having been left without instructions, appears to have been unprepared for the consequences of the place revolution in Pekin.... Finally, in the matter of the Russian peace conference, France is charged with absolute indifference to the Tsar's manifesto, and with being rather in disagreement with it." The writer then refers to the complete helplessness of France in important questions of foreign policy:—"If M. Brisson brings about or permits the continuance of a situation which binds the action of France in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and if the Third Republic has no longer the power to put an end to such a state of things both in its own interests and in those of the alliance, the question may well be raised in St. Petersburg as to whether that alliance is of any further value.... In St. Petersburg the collapse of the Brisson Ministry is daily prophesied. The longer it is delayed the greater is Russia's annoyance. This is quite conceivable when it is remembered that Russia is deeply engaged both in the Near and Far East, where she must have reckoned upon the power and good-will of France to support her in her plans, which have been prepared long in advance."

We hear that a siege train will form part of the equipment of the Khyber moveable column which when the bullocks selected for the purpose arrive at Peshawar, will then be complete and ready for service.

THE LAHORE COINAGE CASE.

IT may be of interest to give a brief history of the Lahore coinage case in which four men, Hakim Faza Din, Madi Mal, Chirag Din and Muhammad Shafi were accused under sections 239, 232, 234 and 235 of Indian Penal Code and which came to a close on 22nd October, when judgment was reserved by the Sessions Judge, Lahore. Accused No. 1, who is a native medical practitioner of Lahore, was sued by one Dhani Ram for a sum of money and was also prosecuted by him at the same time on a charge of cheating

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT ALLBLESS BAUG.

A VERY pretty wedding was celebrated on Wednesday evening at Allbless Baug in the presence of several hundred European and Native ladies and gentlemen, the contracting couple being Miss Aimal Nowroji Jivanji Gazdar and Khan Saheb Sorabjee Shavakshaw Banajee. For this occasion the Baug was profusely illuminated with multi-coloured lights. There were numerous chandeliers and globes suspended in the hall of the mandup which was erected in the compound, and draped in silk and gauze, in an elegant style, and ornamented with various devices worked in silk and brocade. There were many handsome foliage plants arranged round the temporary building which lent enchantment to the scene. Under the marquee raised dais was erected, on which the bride and bridegroom were seated and where they received their blessing and heard the prayers of the officiating priests, Shums-ul-ulma Ervad Jivanjee Jamshedji Mody, B.A., and Dustoor Kaikhusro Jamashjee Jamaspasana. The happy couple were surrounded by the bridesmaids and best men, and their witnesses. The sacred function was witnessed by the European guests with keen interest, and their many anxious enquiries as to the meaning of all they saw were answered by intelligent Parsee youths, which tended to add to the impressiveness of the event. The dresses of the Parsee ladies which consisted of Chinese and Japanese silks brocaded with gold and silver borders, presented a charming effect much admired by the European ladies present. The other arrangements in connection with the outward show were in keeping with the well-known skill of Mr. N. J. Guzdar for management of such magnificent functions, Mr. Nowrojee Jiwanji Gazdar (father of the bride) is the chief partner in the firm which owns the well-known Great Western Hotel in Apollo Street, and his daughter is a highly educated and accomplished young lady, with an amiable and pleasing disposition. The bridegroom is the eldest son of the late Mr. Shavakshaw Banajee, and holds the appointment of Executive Engineer under the Government of the North-West Provinces. He was educated in Bombay and holds a University degree. There were bands and harmoniums playing accompanied by vocal music from a party of professional singers. After the ceremony, valuable presents of jewellery and dresses were exchanged between the nearest relatives of the contracting parties, who were then introduced to the guests and visitors. The European ladies and gentlemen who honoured the wedding with their presence, were then treated to some light refreshments, and the health of the couple was drunk with cheerful enthusiasm. The Parsee guests, were then asked to dine for which several tables were spread, filled with rich viands and recherche wines and spirits. The whole party broke up soon after eleven o'clock.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, on the 17th October.

Thomas Oswald Mein, engineer, of 22 Manbey grove, Stratford, Essex. Improvements in mechanism for controlling the action of railway waggon and other fall-down doors and flaps.

Herbert Samuel Elworthy, chemist and chemical engineer, temporarily of 69 Guilford street, London. An improved process for the manufacture of carbonic acid, and apparatus therefor.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Albert Verley, electrician, of Quai de Seine, 7, Courbevoice, near Paris. Improvements in the manufacture of sugar. (Specification filed 15 October 1898.)

Max Bernstein, patent agent, of Blumenstrasse, 74, Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia. The preparation and reproduction of drawings, etchings, and the like. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Emanuel Winter, manufacturer, of Harnalser Hauptstrasse, III. Vienna. Improvements in slat, pencils, and in the manufacture thereof. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

James Wilson, engineer, of 11 Grove Avenue, St. Anne's hill, Wands-worth, in the country of Surrey. Improvements in filters. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. Improvements relating to the pneumatic transmission of packages and the like, and to apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

George Kron, civil engineer, of 16 Heibergsgade, Copenhagen. Improvements in burners for incandescent oil lamps. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

James Kennedy Anderson, manufacturer of mineral waters, of Waukesha, in the country of Waukesha, and state of Wisconsin, U. S. A. Improvements in or relating to artificial mineral waters (Specification filed 17 Octobar 1898.)

Ferdinand Eugene Canda, manufacturer, of 11 Pine street, borough of Manhattan, in the city and state of New York, U. S. A, Improvements in the manufacture of metal wheels. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, England. Improvements in pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

James Mecredy MacLulich, gentleman, of Gortmore, Dundrum; in the county of Dublin. Improvements in and relating to the maunfacture of resilient tyres and tyre covers. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

George Archibald Lowry, mechanical engineer, of 1124 Monadnock building, 200 Deatborn street, Chicago, state of Illinois, U. S. A. Presses for cotton, wool, hair, and the like. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

George Brewster Gallup, manager, of Green ville, in the county of Hudson, state of New Jersey, U.S.A. Improvements in and relating to pumps chiefly designed for inflating pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Henry Constable, gentleman, of 237 Ladbrooke gorve, London. Improvements in rims and resilient tyres for wheels. (Specification filed 17 October 898.)

Osmond E. Dobree, engineer, Cossipur sugar works, near Calcutta. An improved punkah pulling wheel, to be called the "Winkle wheel." (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

James McCulloch, engineer, of Portreath, in the county of Cornwall. Improvements in and relating to rock drills. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

The fee prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it :—

Roberts Nesbit Coghlan.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

John Alston Hart and Dr. Charles Baynes. Improvements in or converted with machines for blowing, beating, and forming into laps, cotton or other exfile material. (Specification filed 10 July 1891.)

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. BALLY.

FINDING OF NOT GUILTY.

THE trial of Second Lieut. W. G. Bally, of the 2nd Battalion "Duke of Wellington's" West Riding Regiment, by a General Court-martial on a charge of embezzlement commenced at the District Staff Office, Bangalore, on Monday, the composition of the Court being as follows :—President :—Lt.-Colonel J. Hotham R. H. A. Members :—Major Brunker, J. Battery, R. H. A., Major Monck Mason, 17th M. I. Major Russell, R. E., Major Mackenzie Kennedy, 1st M. Pioneers, Capt. Campbell, R. A., Capt. Dunsterville, R. E., Capt. Weedon, R. E. Capt. Battan, 1st, M. Pioneers, Capt. Broome, R. A., and Capt. Chancellor, R. E. Capt. R. F. H. Anderson, I. S. Corps, was present as Judge Advocate ; Capt. H. W. Beeher, 2nd W. R. Regt., as Prosecutor, and Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, B. A., B.L., Advocate, defended the prisoner. The prosecution evidence closed with Mr. Evans the Bank Manager's testimony and that of several native Bank employes, the prisoner put in a written statement adhering to his plea that he had handed the money over to the Bank Shroff, but did not wait to obtain a receipt.

Second-Lieut. Whish, West Ridings, first defence witness, then spoke to "accompanying prisoner to the Bank on one occasion in June or July," when he deposited a large sum of money, but obtained no receipt.

The prisoner's syce gave evidence as to having gone with his master to the Bank six days previous to the 2nd of August when he deposited a bag of money with the Bank.

Prisoner's *chokra* spoke to having brought a bag of money six days before the 2nd of August from the Canteen, and to taking it to the Bank the same day.

This closed the defence.

Counsel addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, submitting that evidence for the prosecution did not prove fraudulent misappropriation on the part of the prisoner, but it was simply presumed or inferred that, as prisoner came into the possession of money and could not accounr for it, that he had misapplied it to his own use, and he begged the Court to give him the benefit of the doubt.

The prosecuting officer next addressed the Court, briefly stating his case, and submitted that the fact that accused did not pay the money into Bank had been established by the Bank evidence, and it having been proved that accused came into the possession of money and was unable to reasonably explain its disappearance, it must be presumed he was guilty of the charge. He asked the Court not to credit the evidence of native witnesses called by prisoner.

The Judge-Advocate summed up, after which the Court was cleared for 15 minutes. On the Court re-opening, the President announced that the Court had found prisoner "not guilty," and directed his acquittal and release.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SCINDE AND PANJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Bejonji Pallonji being in the chair. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st August last was laid before the meeting and adopted :—

The directors have now to present to the shareholders their twenty-seventh annual report, with the annexed balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st August 1898, showing a net profit of Rs. 13,059-7-2, including Rs. 39-7-3, brought forward from last year's account. Out of this profit the directors now purpose to pay a dividend of Rs. 125 per share, absorbing Rs. 12,500, carrying Rs. 559-7-2 to next year's account. Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Framjee Temooljee having resigned as an auditor of the company, the directors have made the provisional appointment of Mr. Govindjee Madhowjee in his place, which the shareholders have now to confirm. They also have to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. Resolutions giving effect to the different recommendations made by the directors were then passed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOONDERDASS S. AND W. MILLS CO.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the company was then held in the same office, Mr. Hassumbhai Visram presiding. The following report of the directors for the yeer ending 30th June, 1898, was adopted.

With the audited balance-sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June last, the directors have now to submit to the shareholders their twenty-sixth annual report showing Rs. 42,202-14-0 as profit, including Rs. 15,372-5-4 brought forward from the last year's account. Out of this profit the directors purpose to pay to the shareholders a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter shares carrying the balance to the next year's account The directors regret that in consequence of the stagnant condition of the yarn market in the East, prevailing as it was during the greater part of the year under report, there has been a heavy accumulation of stock of yarn bales lying undisposed of. The cotton market went down extremely low, which with a stock of high priced cotton on hand, rendered it quite difficult to secure any margin of profit in cloth and yarn sales during the year, and when there was a demand of higher wages on the part of mill hands on account of plague visitation. These were the circumstances unforeseen as they were over which the directors had no control and which materially affected the earning powers of the mill. Messrs. Sorabjee C. Sett and Goculdass Narranjee retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. The directors have made an appointment of Mr. K. M. Shroff as a provisional auditor in the place of Mr. Framji Temooljee, resigned, which the shareholders shall have to confirm. The shareholders have also to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per quarter-shares was declared. Messrs. Sorabji C. Sett and Goculdas Narranji were re-appointed directors of the company and the appointment of Mr. K. M. Shroff as an auditor was confirmed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THREEPENNY MAGAZINES.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERIODICALS. FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE publication of the "Royal Magazine," with a first edition of a million copies, and the immense sales of the first three numbers of the "Harmsworth Magazine" mark an undoubted revolution in periodical publication. Up to four months ago the largest sale reached by any English magazine was four hundred thousand copies a month, and that was only attained by one serial, the "Strand." Ten years ago, the whole of the monthly magazines (above the price of a penny) combined printed in Great Britain did not amount to much over three hundred thousand copies. Even in America, where circulations have up to now been greatest, three-quarters of a million is about the top line.

Threepenny magazines are not new things, though threepence has hitherto been regarded by publishers as a fatal price. The attempt to produce monthlies equal to the more expensive productions at half their price really took its rise in New York five years ago. Mr. S. McClure, the well-known head of McClure's Syndicate, started a paper bearing his name at fifteen cents, the lowest price for a first-class magazine in America having formerly been twenty-five cents. Two competitors followed him, prices were further cut, and before long three great magazines, the "Cosmopolitan," "McClure's," and "Munsey's," each equal in literary contents and quality of illustrations to the standard twenty-five cent magazines, were being sold for ten cents. The three are flourishing to-day, and have very large circulations "Munsey's" alone boasting a sale of 650,000 a month. At first the older publishers declared that such ventures were bound to end in ruin, or in the production of worthless matter. Both dangers have been avoided. The publishers are making their fortunes, and the literary contents of their magazines are of the first class. They secure the best writers of Europe and America, and pay the highest prices. Mr. S. McClure tells us how it is done. He says : "We will once for all explain how we can produce a magazine of the highest class for ten cents a copy. Leaving out the advertising pages, 'McClure's Magazine' could be manufactured for two cents a copy less than the wholesale price (counting only the cost of paper, pressework, and binding). A circulation of a hundred and fifty thousand copies would produce a profit of three thousand dollars, which is the sum required to pay preliminary expenses of the magazine, such as literature, pictures, salaries, &c., so that the magazine is capable of being self-supporting without advertising. But there is some profit on the advertising pages, so that, as a matter of fact, the magazine would be self-sustaining with a circulation of 110,000 copies."

Yet the most venturesome American publishers regard the present attempt to carry on great threepenny magazines in England as more than doubtful of success. Mr. Munsey came over to England and went carefully into the whole matter, in order to see if he would be able to venture an English edition of his magazine. He very reluctantly decided that the game would not be worth the candle. There are two reasons which make the English ventures more costly. The work of distributing to the retail trade requires much more work and expense here. In America all the ten cent magazines (except "Munsey's") are sold to a vast wholesale concern, the International News Company, at six cents a copy. This company meets all the expense of distribution, and sells the copies to the retail agents at seven and a half cents a copy, leaving the retail agents a profit of twenty-five per cent. on their sales. Discount prices for magazines are frowned down.

The second, and greater, reason of English risks is that here the advertisers are not so ready to spend money on printer's ink as in America. The current "McClure's" for instance has over a hundred and thirty pages of advertisements, and the price charged for inside advertisements is 65*l.* a page. After allowing for all discounts and agents' commissions, this magazine realises a net revenue of between six and seven thousand pounds a month for trade announcements. No English monthly can show anything like this.

The latest claimant for English favour, the "Royal Magazine," is being issued by the publishing house of C. Arthur Pearson with, it is understood, important backing. A representative of "The Daily News" had a chat with Mr. Peter Keary, the editor of the magazine and managing director of the firm.

"A glance at the 'Royal' will best show you what kind of a magazine we intend to make it," said Mr. Keary. "Our first number had to be prepared at very short notice ; in fact, only four weeks elapsed after the idea of starting the new magazine was first formulated before No. 1 was on the machines. Our idea is to have a cheerful, readable monthly, with plenty of pictures, and every article looking so bright and attractive that the man who glances at it will be bound to read. We will have no serial stories, but plenty of good short stories."

"But good short stories are not to be found every day, Mr. Keary."

The editor looked up with a half-comical glance of despair. "I sit all day with a bag of gold between my knees," he cried, "waiting to give it to any really good short story writer who will come along. People sometimes talk of a literary ring which prevents young writers being heard. We editors—you know it as well as I do—long for nothing so much as to find the young writer who is worth taking up. Great masses of copy are showered on us every day, but hardly any of it is worth printing. Not five per cent. of the articles or stories submitted to us are worth a second consideration. Parents sometimes ask, 'What shall we do with our boys?' Educate them, and make journalists of them, I say. New papers are being started every day, any reliable man who can do his work is sure of abundant offers, and a larger income can be earned than in any calling which does not require a long and expensive preliminary training."

"The fact of the new magazines being issued at such low prices does not then mean that they cut the prices of their contributors."

"In the 'Royal Magazine' our minimum rate is two guiness a page, the same as the best magazines ; and for good copy we are always glad to pay good prices. I quite see the possibility, however, that the cheapening of the prices of the papers may eventually lead in some cases to a lowering of authors' remuneration. The most successful papers will be able to pay such prices as will secure them all the work of the good writers ; and they will leave only the hack writers for the poorer papers."

"Are orders coming up to your expectations?"

Our first number is already sold out, before it is issued. Up to now (Tuesday afternoon) the orders in hand amount to 1,100,000 copies. We are selling the paper to the trade at half a crown a dozen copies, carriage forward, thirteen copies counting as twelve ; and we are, of course, accepting returns. These terms have been accepted by the whole trade."

THE POONAMALLEE SHOOTING CASE.

PRIVATE Knight, of the 19th Hussars, pleaded not guilty to indictments charging him with the offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, voluntarily causing hurt, and causing death by a rash and negligent act.

M. J. G. Smith, the Acting Crown Prosecutor, in stating the facts of the case to the Jury said that the prisoner in the case was charged with the offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a carbine, voluntarily causing hurt and causing death by a rash and negligent act. The facts of the case, which up to a certain point would, he imagined, be admitted by both sides, were as follows :—It appeared that on the 30th July, 1898, a military party left Poonamallee Barracks to go to Avadi. The prisoner Knight was being moved to Secunderabad, and he in company with certain other soldiers who were also being apparently moved, had been on parade before they started. The parade had been conducted by Sergeant-Major Brown, who would be called before the Jury. He would tell the Jury that there had been only two men on that parade who were armed with carbines, viz. Private Knight and Sergeant Long. At the time of the parade it was the duty of the Sergeant-Major to examine the arms of the soldiers who were being transferred, and to give them a certain amount of ammunition ; that being in each case, two cases containing ten rounds each, or twenty cartridges each. It appeared that shortly after this military party had to go from Poonamallee to Avady and they started in a number of jutkas. The jutka in which prisoner Knight was, was the fourth or fifth, and at the end of the number of jutkas there was a sick cart containing luggage in charge of Sergeant Marks, who was travelling in it. Just before they started Sergeant Long, who intended to travel with prisoner Knight, brought his carbine, that was the carbine which was an exhibit in the present case, and put it into the jutka which was to be occupied by Knight. That was the carbine now exhibited before the Court. There were only two carbines one belonging to Long and the other belonging to Knight. Both were put into the jutka in which the fatality occurred. Both the carbines had been examined by Sergeant-Major Brown. At the inspection both of them were found to be in serviceable order and were handed over to Knight and Long as such. For some reason, which did not appear on the record, Lond did not travel in the same jutka as Knight ; but the jutka went with Long's and Knight's carbines in it. The occupants of the jutka were Knight and Driver Gerrard. There was also the driver named Abboyee in the jutka. When they had proceeded a very short distance in the jutka, Knight and Gerrard saw three native boys, C. Murugesan, M. Murugesan and Chinnasami, the deceased. It would appear that these boys were known to the soldiers. Evidence would show that they were servants connected with the barracks. The boys knowing that the soldiers were going away apparently salaamed to them. Thereupon either Knight or Gerrard showed a rupee and said that if they would go to Avadi with them they would change the rupee and give them (the boys) presents. The three boys then got into the jutka. From the plan of the jutka, exhibited to them the Jury would find that there had been four persons inside the jutka and two in front. M. Murugaesan, got up and sat in front, next to the driver, and the other two, C. Murugesan, and Chinnasami, the deceased, sat at the end. When they had proceeded a short distance the exact distance was not clear from the deposition, M. Murugesan who had been sitting alongside the driver, got off. Shortly after C. Murugesan sitting at the back also got off. And shortly after that a short went off and the deceased tumbled out of the jutka. The evidence of the jutka driver was that he asked the boys to get off because the load was very heavy. Witnesses to be called before the Jury would give another reason. It was for them to find out which was the true version. At any rate the fact remained that the boy got off before the deceased was wounded. What happened in the jutka appeared to be by no means certain. The evidence of Murugasan and M. Murugasan and the jutka driver, all of whom were present shortly went to show that the prisoner and Gerrard were cleaning the rifle, loading and unloading it, examining the lock and so on. The explanation of their doings was this. The twenty rounds given to each man were done up in two packets of 10 each. After the fatality occurred, and when the jatka arrived at the station it was found that Knight's ammunition was two rounds short. He must have taken them. There would be the evidence of a N. C. O. that it was contrary to the rules for a soldier to open his ammunition unless there was a necessity for it. He would be called upon for an explanation, by the military authorities why his ammunition was short. It was about the 4th milestone from Avady that the gun went off. Counsel had told them that the two boys C. Murugesan and M. Murugesan had jumped down from the jutka. Of these, evidence showed that M. Murugesan, the boy who was sitting in front, ran away home altogether. C. Murugesan, the other boy, only jumped off but got hold of the jutka and ran along behind. As to what happened afterwards there was also contradictory evidence. Some evidence showed that after the shot was fired a signal was given to stop the jutka, and some evidence said the contrary. But this much was certain that the jutka did go on to Avady, and the wounded boy, left on the road, was then attended by C. Murugasen the other boy. The jutka came to Avady and the soldiers got out. Counsel had already told the Jury that behind the series of jutkas came a sick cart in charge of Sergeant William Marks, a N. C. O. The latter, when he came up afterwards found the deceased lying on the road face downwards in a pool of blood. C. Murugesan the boy who was with him, gave him some water and Long, the owner of one rifle was kind to this boy and gave him some tea. When Sergeant Marks came along in the bullock cart he found the boy and had him sent to Poonamallee. When he got to Poonamallee, the boy was taken to the Station Hospital and was attended to by a dresser. From the evidence of Charles Alderton Assistant-Surgeon attached to the Hospital, it would appear that the bullet went straight through the boy's buttocks, not touching any bones ; and that he expected the boy to get well in a month or so. However, the boy was sent that night at 8 p. m. from Poonamallee to the General Hospital in Madras in a shooly. He arrived in the General Hospital at 5 o'clock on the following morning. It was a long journey on which he would not have been started if he had been very bad. Dr. Rendle of the General Hospital, who would be called before the Jury, would describe the nature of the wounds and what he thought the cause of the death was. The jutka with Knight and Gerrard proceeded after the boys jumped out to Avady. The evidence as to what happened at Avady, the Jury would have to consider carefully, because the stories were rather conflicting. The evidence of the N. C. O. was that Gerrard had been asleep and knew nothing of what happened. They examined the rifle and found it had been fired and they also found that the rifle was unserviceable ; that was to say something had happened to the rifle after the shot was fired to make it unserviceable. That the rifle had been fired was a fact. The Jury could see for themselves why it was unserviceable. Counsel had told them that two rounds were missing. They knew that one had been the cause of the boy's wounds. There would be evidence called to prove that the other missing round was found after the soldiers arrived at Avady Station. It was found in two pieces. The bullet had been taken out of the brass case, and they were thrown in different directions. They were found by a Railway Company's servant after some search, near the compound wall of the Avady Station. The wounded boy was examined by a Police Constable, Station House Officer Mahomed Sillar, who took the dying declaration from the boy as to how he was injured. That would be put in before the Jury, and it was for them to consider it in connection with the rest of the evidence. Those were shortly all the facts of the case.

Counsel then proceeded to explain the law relating to the several counts of the indictment ; and in the course of his explanation said that even if the Jury were to find that the accused fired his gun accidentally, he ought to be convicted of doing a rash and negligent act. There were, they would remember, six people in the small jutka, and in that limited space for the accused to have been handling his gun and loading is amounted to his doing a rash and negligent act. On this point Counsel quoted some English cases. He said that in England an act of the kind the accused was guilty of was considered as a rash and negligent act. But there was this difference, viz. that if a prisoner in England was convicted of doing a rash and negligent act causing death, he was guilty of manslaughter, whereas in this country he would be convicted under Section 304 A of I. P. C. for doing a rash and negligent act. There was a case report in 6 Q. B. D., Queen *v.* Salmon, page 69. In this case three soldiers took their carbines and went out for rifle practice. They put up a board on a tree to shoot at, but unfortunately a boy who was on a tree about 300 yards beyond was killed. The three prisoners were charged and tried for manslaughter and were convicted of the offence, the ground being that they had not used proper precautions in using a dangerous weapon. The prisoner in the present case had never stated that his act was an accident. He made any statement before the Magistrate or the Police; but even supposing that the defence of accidental firing was set up. Counsel submitted to the Jury that the loading of the gun in a small jutka occupied by six persons constituted a rash and negligent act for the effect of which the prisoner was liable under Section 304 A of the I. P. C.

The Court rose at 2-15.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 1st November 1898, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*,

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 31st October, 7 feet 9 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops is progressing. Preparations for rabi crops continue. Rats are causing damage in Tatta. The supply of fodder is scarce in Kohistan Kacho tract of taluka Johi and Deh Kohistan of taluka Tatta. The prices of foodgrains are steady The condition of cattle is good.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi operations continue. There was a slight shock of earthquake at Jakhrao in Khyrpur territory on 15th October 1898. No damage is reported. Cattle are in good condition. The forder supply in sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops has been almost completed. Crops are damaged by rats in Guni, Badin and Tando Bago : elsewhere they are in fair condition. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is insufficient except in two talukas. There was a slight shock of earthquake lasting for a few seconds in Tando Ghulam Haidar and Tando Mahomedkhan villages in Guni taluka, but no damage was caused.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings are progressing. The Begari, Desert and Idan ex Begari, Canals are still flowing. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari has fallen by 8 chataks and of bajri by 12 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of kharif corps continues. Corps are in poor condition. Sowing of rabi corps continues. The cattle are in fair condition, The fodder suply is insufficient.

Ahamedabad—(For the week ending 29th October 1898).—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Reaping of rice is nearly completed. Standing corps are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The prices of jowari is 21 seers, of bajri 19 seers, of wheat 12 seers and of rice, second sort, 9 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Kharif crops are being harvested. Rabi crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is plentiful. The cattle are healthy. The price of maize has fallen from 40 to 45 seers per rupee in Jhalod, from 31 to 35 seers in Dohad and from 25 to 20 seers in Godhra.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 31st October 1898).—Reaping of rice, bavto kodra and bajri is in progress. Standing corps are in good condition and sowing of gram, wheat and sugarcane is in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agriculture stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The standing crops are in good conditions. Reaping of bajri, kodra and rice is completed. Sowing of rabi crops continues in some places. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of rice and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Kandesh.—There was no rain during the week. Picking of cotton, reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of foodgrains have fallen.

Nasik.—Rain is wanted for rabi crops in the Sinnar taluka. Sowing of rabi crops still continues. Harvesting of bajri is in progress. The general prospects are good. Fodder supply is sufficient and agricultural stock are in good condition. There was no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·02 inch on 29th. Abnormal temperature 30 warm on 26th, 27th 31st and 1st, 4o warm on 28th and 28th and 5o warm on 29th. Vapour in air normal on 26th, 30th, 31st and 1st and excessive on 27th, 28th, and 29th. Wind normal throughout the week except on 29th. when the abnormal wind was southerly.

Thana.—There was no rain during the week. Reaping of early crops is nearly over and that of late crops has commenced in some talukas. Threshing of early crops has commenced in two of the talukas in the district. The condition of standing crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are steady.

Kolaba.—The rainfall during the week was 8 cents at Mangaon and 2 cents at Mahad only. Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops is progressing. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 64 tolas per rupee. There is a slight rise at Karjat. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was slight rain in some places during the week, which measured 9 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 13 cents at Malvan, minimum 5 cents at Mandangad : total for the season 118 inches 85 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 181 inches 52 cents at Sangmeshvar, minimum 90 inches 80 cents at Deogad Reaping of late crops is in progress. Standing rice and vari crops are slightly infected by worms in Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli talukas. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Rajapur and Ratnagiri talukas. The supply of fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 1 cent at Poona, 8 cents at Indapur and 3 cents a Dhond : total for the season 22 inches 13 cents at Poona and in the talukas maximum 58 inches 28 cents at Mulshi, minimum 14 inches 23 cents at Dhond. The standing crops are in good condition. The reaping of kharif crops still continues in some parts of the district. The sowing of the rabi crops is still in progres. The lately sown crops are still in want of rain. The condition of cattle is good and fodder supply is sufficient. There was a slight fall in the price of the jowari in the Maval and Khed talukas and a slight rise in the Purandhar taluka. There was also a slight fall in the price of bajri in the talukas of Purandhar, Khed and Bhimthadi. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 34 lbs., 30 lbs. and 20 lbs., respectively per rupee

Ahmednagar.—There was no rain during the week Reaping of bajri continues. The standing crops are withering for want of rain in parts. Sowing of rabi crops has been almost completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of principal food-grain is 17 seers 53 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall of the week was 37 cents at Barsi, 71 cents at Pandharpur and 32 cents at Sangola : total for the season maximum 33 inches 50 cents at Sholapur, minimum 17 inches 25 cents at Mal-iras. Reaping of kharif crops is nearly completed. Young rabi crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in the Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas ; elsewhere the price is stationary. The prices of Sholapur Jowari is 19 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—There was slight rain during the week in all talukas except at Satara, Koregaon, Man and Tasgaon. More rain is wanted for rabi crops in Valva and Khanapur talukas. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient.

Bijapur.—There was rain during the week in seven talukas. The fall measured at Bijapur 2 inches 30 cents, and in talukas maximum 1 inch 54 cents at Basgevadi and minimum 29 cents at Indi : total for the season 23 inches 13 cents at Bijapur, and in the talukas maximum 27 inches 33 cents at Muddebihal and minimum 19 inches 71 cents at Bagevadi. Reaping of bajri has been commenced in Indi, Sindgi and Badami talukas. More rain is required in Hungund and for rabi crops generally. Sowing of wheat and gram is completed. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of food-grains is 25 seers and 1 chatak per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district, varying from 33 cents at Murgod to 1 inch 94 cents at Parasgad. The fall at Belgaum measured 1 inch 75 cents : total for the season 33 inches 13 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 95 inches 45 cents at Chandgad and minimum 17 inches 26 cents at Athni. The standing crops are in good condition. Rabi sowings are nearly completed. The fodder and water supplies are sufficient. The prices of food grains are normal. The condition of agriculturists, artizans, labourers and cattle is good.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week throughout the district except at Gadag and Bankapur. The fall measured 13 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 73 cents at Kod : total for the season 31 inches 83 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 34 inches 23 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 15 inches 24 cents at Ron. Standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops is still in progress. The lately sown crops are still in want of rain. The condition of cattle is good and fodder supply is sufficient. There was a slight fall in the price of the jowari in the Maval and Khed talukas and a slight rise in the Purandhar taluka. There was also a slight fall in the price of bajri in the talukas of Purandhar, Khed and Bhimthadi. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 34 lbs., 30 lbs. and 20 lbs., respectively per rupee

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Dharwar.—There was rain during the week throughout the district except at Gadag and Bankapur. The fall measured 13 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 73 cents at Kod : total for the season 31 inches 83 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 34 inches 23 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 15 inches 24 cents at Ron. Standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops has been generally commenced throughout the district. More rain is necessary in the Ron taluka. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient The price of jowari is 20 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain during the week throughout the district ; at Karwar 3 inches 52 cents, in talukas maximum at Ankola 4 inches 35 cents, minimum at Yellapur 4 cents ; total for the season at Karwar 129 inches 74 cents, in the talukas maximum at Ankola 153 inches 61 cents, minimum at Mungod 42 inches 50 cents. Rich harvest continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—There was no rain during the week. Reaping of bajri and jowari and irrigation of wheat are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 13 seers 60 tolas, 14 seers 30 tolas 15 seers 15 tolas and 13 seers 40 tolas, respectively, per rupee. There has been no marked rise or fall in prices since last week.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of agtar crops is in progress. Sowing of gram and wheat has been commenced in some parts. Bajri sells at 16 seers and jowari at 17 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue in all divisions. The price of bajri is 35 pounds, of whe

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is a heterogeneous bevy of modes, at best, that besets us just now, for the tasteless muse of fashion would seem to have ransacked the rag-bags of all the worst quasi-modern periods of dress and presented an obedient world with the result. Docile indeed are those upon whom the voice of strange command is laid—"theirs not to question why, theirs not to make reply," and the Mode is the only despot who can do no wrong. To be sure there are some graceful exceptions to this general rule of meaningless ornament and unpleasing proportion; but, whatever the next few months may bring, the present is almost monumental in its rococo ugliness. The skirt, of course, is the worst offender, for it is here that the carefullest elaboration has been lavished, the liveliest reminiscences employed; and this, moreover, when the actual form of the foundation is so vastly improved It is the superstructure that offends, for really the skirt itself is more sinned against than sinning. However, it seems by no means unlikely that the near future will see the decline of all, or nearly all, these caparisons, so monstrously unbecoming to young and old alike. The tablier, simulated by trimming or existing in clumsy actuality, the circumferent flounce in tier upon tier, the manifold modifications of the panier motive, together with the indiscriminate zig-zag movement—all these, it is said, are doomed to disappear before long. And yet ill weeds thrive apace, and nothing is so long a-dying as an uncomely or a foolish mode.

A change to extremely clinging garments has for some little time been vaguely prophesied, and now a distinguished French authority speaks with no uncertain voice. But it should be remembered that where Paris leads London does not inevitably follow, and that when she does it is often a good way behind. As witness, for instance, the absolutely plaitless and gatherless skirt (threatened a little while since), with its obious fastening by ornamental buttons and buttonholes—in place of the shy placket—down the back. Here candour and simplicity are less charming than usual, and it is no matter for regret that this mode has failed to establish itself among really well-dressed women here.

Sleaves remain closely fitting and, with elaborate costumes, somewhat ornate; but the trimming, however complex, is not allowed to interfere with the general slim severity of outline; while, of course, the epaulette and the puff are entirely things of the past. A not ungraceful gown, with perfectly plain tight sleeves, is made of the new fancy velveteen, a pretty, supple fabric, with a plain ground, liberally powdered with *pois* of various sizes in a different colour. Here the ground is dim soft gull-grey, lightly besprent with small white flakes, like a snow-shower at twilight. The distinctive feature of the build is the long diagonal drapery of the skirt, sweeping across from right to left, from girdle to hem, slightly scalloped, and edged with grey ribbon velvet, and a deep volant of crepe-de-chine. The bodice drapery repeats this arrangement at the opposite angle, crossing the figure from the left shoulder; and an old Dutch silver belt, threaded with grey velvet, confines the waist. A shawl-pointed cape of the same velveteen, flounced and frilled with grey crepe-de-chine and white fox fur, accompanies this costume, which, moreover, is fitly surmounted by a rather large boat-shaped hat of soft grey felt, trimmed with white and grey ostrich plumes, clasped with an agrafe of black pearls and brilliants.

Another pleasing new material—if so familiar a fabric can properly be called new—is the latest make of cloth, an idealised edition, wonderfully light, pliable, and soft, of the old tissue. It is produced in a large variety of colours, ranging from brilliant to sombre, from full to delicate. Azuline is the newest variant on the heliotrope motive; robin's breast, the last shade of orange-red; Pekin blue and Imperial blue still hold their own, while scores of nameless tones of green and brown and biscuit are very harmonious and agreeable. Applique is as much to the fore as ever, and has taken a fresh and seasonable form in the shape of velvet upon cloth, and even—a subtler combination—cloth upon cloth. Of this form of decoration there is a delightful modern instance showing a broidery of ibis-pink cloth chrysanthemums, with snapped buds and carelessly strewn dull green foliage, upon a rich dark mulberry cloth gown; while of the velvet applique you could scarcely find a better example than scattered pansy blooms upon a field of lapis-lazuli. But the old guipure and passementerie embroideries are still greatly in evidence, despite their far more attractive successors. Strappings of cloth and velvet, to say nothing of complicated schemes of braiding and stitching emphasise the severity of tailor-made garments, the main contours of which are perhaps more rigid than ever, although, strange to say, the little sack coat survives in all its naivete.

It is a little too early as yet to pronounce definitely upon the ultimate development of furs. Those that bear the very freshest stamp of fashion are not particularly decorative in appearance. Shawl-points and heavy flouncings prevail, while the most modish type of jacket, fur-trimmed or otherwise, is nearly three-quarter length, with deep plain basques of the cut-away description. Generally speaking, there is nothing very entrancing to be seen just now in the way of wintry wraps, nor anything very distinctly new. Given the two or three somewhat incongruous designs that have been evolved from the summer's modes, together with the inevitable flotsam and jetsam of last winter, the outlook is hardly inspiring. And yet, to quote the bright playwright, "You never can tell," and there is still ample time for some charming inspiration to come and take the town by storm. So far, the two comeliest wraps are a voluminous Neva-green box-cloth cape, shawl-shapen of course, with an oval strapped yoke, lined thoughout with ivory satin, and fastened with six small gold buttons on the left side; and, secondly, a lordly carriage wrap of walnut-brown velvet, lined with tangerineorange brocade. This stately coat is cut to hang almost straight from shoulder to hem, but the slight, graceful widening from just below the knee is due to an almost imperceptible deep flounce that gives it precisely the right sweep. Here again the fastening (under a clasp of bronze set with topaz) is on the left side; while the ample revers, cuffs, storm collar, and edgings are of dark sable.

The present manner of dressing the hair—a partial reversion to the fashion of nearly twenty years ago—is beginning to show its influence upon the shape of hats. Toques are more substantial and less tip-tilted and perky; the perennial boat-shape swims further into favour every day. The Trianon, with its nodding plumes and gently drooping brim, has been adapted to serve the times; and it would be less surprising than welcome should a modification of the ancient spoon-shaped head-gear rise from the ruins of the Great Exhibition to keep its old comrade the shawl-point in countenance. Certainly Paris has of late shown some faint predilection for strings, and no portent is too slight to be significant. It seems a pity that ths generous enveloping veil has gone the way of most modes, but so it is, while its place is taken by the little half-mask veil, so popular in the first youth of the toque. But if you do not go veiled at all you will be nearest to the forefront of the fashion.

A new evening cloak of brocaded English silk trimmed with a line of fur down the front and a high fur collar, suitable enough in this instance when the wearer has to stand in the draughty vestibule of a theatre and cross the pavement to carriage or cab in cold or rainy weather. The trimming consists of gathered ribbon in the principal colour of the brocade. The popularity of veiling makes inexpensive evening dresses possible for girls who cannot afford rich materials. In white, cream, or light, soft tints, the veiling can be trimmed with gathered ribbon both on skirt and bodice. It is better to have two such dresses in a season than one of inferior satin, which soon loses its freshness, and besides dates itself to all one's friends. The veiling, if carefully put away in the intervals of wearing, will retain its freshness satisfactorily enough, and the quality is a valuable one in dress. A cream-coloured veiling with folds of lichen-green velvet about the shoulders and forming the sleeves, might, if well cut, outshine many a satin and brocade. Or the sleeves and drapery might be in cream-coloured lace or faintly-tinted chiffon neither of which is dear. A silk lining is by no means necessary, now that dresses are soft and clinging.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVAY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured into few days, by these celebrate Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by a Stores throughout India.

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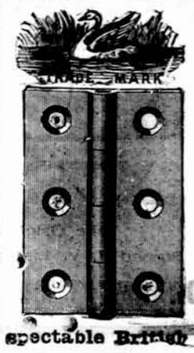

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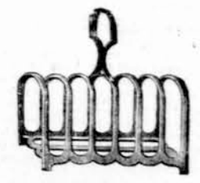

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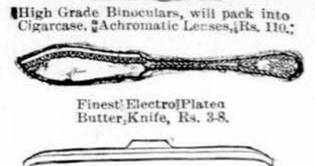

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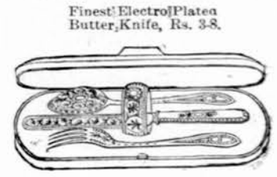

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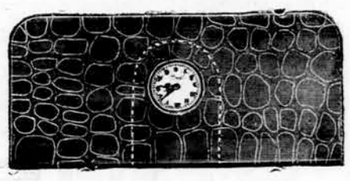

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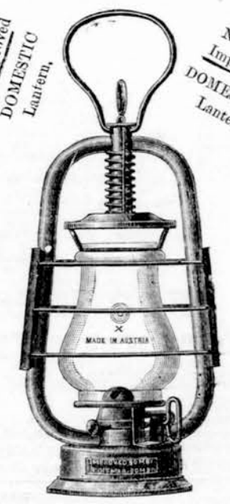

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